JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Official Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,508—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottle
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L	CLYDE	4135	800	W. D. Mudie	11th Jan.
†	SIAM	3911	500	H. T. Weizhell	18th ,,
B.L	PESHAWUR	3927	650	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3911	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3911	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3911	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5001	1010	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

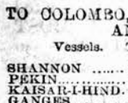
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
SHANNON	1189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4205	800	T. J. Alderton	2nd ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	F. H. Seymour	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb. '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVES can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 190, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	cS. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,500	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	10th Jan.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550

No cargo will be received on board after sunday previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c.,
J. JANNI,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
January, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

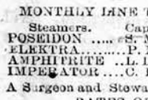
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	———	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	29th Jan. ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.



CHEAP PASSAGES. 1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned, having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Shops, Bungalows, &c., at favorable rates.
LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 12th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS!



ATTENTION is drawn to the s.s. "ARABIA" sailing for MARSEILLES direct at 9 p.m., on the 11th instant, for which the specially low rate of Rs. 250 will be accepted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	14th Jan. 1889.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3417	480	26th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3551	480	24th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3389	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3399	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3487	480	29th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,347	480	29th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.



S. S. NIAGARA will sail for PLYMOUTH and HULL on 12th January. Special terms for families. First class accommodation, good food and both doctor and stewardess carried. Apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
or to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Apollo Street.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURRY COMBS.

[redacted], are in a [redacted] these articles, [redacted]tout, no handle. As. 8; per doz.

[redacted]ach As. 12; per [redacted] scratch or tear, or [redacted] the most tender- [redacted]e. 1-4; per doz., [redacted]

Full detailed Saddlery and Veterinary lists free on application.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

TREACHER & Co. prepare all kinds of animal medicines, the formulæ are selected from the best authorities, and have been used with success for many years.

TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS.

	Rs. a.
Highly approved of and recommended. Keeping Horses in a healthy state of body, and helping to ward off many diseases, as MANGE, &c., to which they are subject ..... per bottle	1 12

Condition, Cough, Fever,
Cordial, Diuretic, Physic,
And other BALLS made to order.

All the Medicines required for Veterinary use supplied at the lowest rates.
PRIVATE RECEIPTS faithfully prepared with the best and purest drugs.
Instruments of all kinds and at lowest rates.

Balling Irons,	Bistouris,	Blood Stick,
Flams,	Suture Needles,	Trocars,
Docking Machines,	Drawing Knives,	Firing Irons,
Hobbles,	Singeing Lamps, &c., &c., &c.	Clippers,

COMPLETE POCKET SETS OF Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles, consisting of—

Fleam,	Castrating Knife,	DressingForceps,
Scalpel,	Gum Lancet,	Director,
Drawing Knife,	Seton Needle,	Probes,
Bistoury,	Rowelling Scissors,	Spatula,
Bleeding Lancet,	Sraight Scissors,	Suture Needles,
Abcess Lancet.	Artery Forceps,	

In folding morocco leather case ..... Rs. 44 0

MEASURING STANDARDS.
COMPLETE SADDLERY CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SADDLERY
OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

BRIDLES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
BUSH or AUSTRALIAN SNAFFLE BRIDLES, 1 inch Reins, very strong, complete with Bit, useful for Districts ..... each	8 8
Carrago Nose Bands ..... ,,	4 0
Head Stall Bridle, 1 inch Reins, with Halter, Strap and Bit, complete ..... ,,	7 8
Pelhams, plated or covered Steel Buckles, no Bit Reins, ¾ and ¾ inch ..... each	10 8
Do. do. complete with Bit ..... ,,	18 0
Do. do. Pony, plated or covered steel Buckles, no Bit Reins, ¾ and ¾ inch ..... ,,	6 0
Do. do. complete with Bit ..... ,,	12 8
NOSE BANDS, spare, for Horse and Pony Pelhams ..... ,,	1 8
SNAFFLE, 1 inch Reins, plated or covered Steel Buckles ..... ,,	7 8
Do. with plain, twisted or chain Bit ... ,,	13 8
Do. for Pony, ¾ inch Reins, covered Buckle with Nose Band ..... ,,	7 0
Do. do. complete Bit, plain, twisted or chain ..... ,,	11 8
WEYMOUTH, ¾ and ¾ inches, plated or covered Steel Buckles	11 0
Do. do. complete, with plain or sliding Bar Curb, and Bradoon Bits	20 0
WATERING BRIDLE, complete with Bit, strong tinned plated ..... ,,	7 8

BITS, RIDING.

SNAFFLES, best tested steel, plain and twisted bars, or chain, from Rs. 6-0 to	7 8
Do. do. do. do. Pony. ,, ,, 6-0 to	7 8
Do. do. do. do. Hanoverian ..... each	6 12
Do. do. do. do. Gag ..... ,,	8 0
PELHAM, for double Reins, plain or twisted Bars ..... ,,	8 0
Do. do. do. do. Pony ..... ,,	6 12
Do. do. do. do. Lady's ..... ,,	8 0
CURB or WEYMOUTH, plain or with sliding Bar ..... ,,	9 4
WEYMOUTH, Lady's neat fancy Cheeks ... ,,	9 12
BRADOON, Hunting or Ring ..... ,,	2 8
CHIFNEY BIT, Horse and Pony ..... ,,	12 0
POLO BIT ..... ,,	9 8

BITS, DRIVING.

LIVERPOOL BIT.—This is very popular, being twisted on one side and plain on the other, therefore can be driven from either side—an advantage with horses having tender mouths each	10 12
WILSON'S RING SNAFFLE, twisted or jointed ..... each	4 8
GIG, various patterns, best tested steel ..... from Rs. 6-8 to	9 0
CARRIAGE, various patterns, best tested steel ..... from Rs. 8-0 to	10 0
CARRIAGE, various patterns, sliding mouth ..... from Rs. 9-0 to	13 8

KNEE CAPS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Kersey, with leather fronts ..... per pair	6 0
Leather, padded with felt ..... ,,	5 0
Fetlock Boots ..... ,,	4 8
Speedy Cut Boots ..... ,,	5 8

GIG OR PHAETON HARNESS.

Complete set, Brass-mounted ..... ,,	120 0

DRIVING REINS.

SINGLE, plated Steel or Brass Buckles ... each	11 0
DOUBLE, do. do. from Rs. 22-8 to	35 0

The above are reliable sound English made articles.

REIN HOLDERS.

Patent Leather, to clip Dash board ..... each	3 0
Do. do. do. large size ,,	3 8

SADDLE GIRTHS.

ALL WOOL, best tinned Buckles Buff Chapes—per pair ..... Rs. 3-0 to	6 12
Do. Pony, Blue or White, 3in ... per pair	4 8
CORD, best White	4 8
HIDE, best plated, Raw	5 4
MILITARY, Blue Superior, Basket Web	10 0
REGULATION, Blue ..... from Rs. 5-8 to	6 8
MELTON or FITZWILLIAM, White, Blue or Fawn ..... ,, ,, 7-0 to	9 4

SADDLE CLOTHS.

BEST WOVEN FELT—Grey, Fawn, and Blue, Panel shape	4 0
Do. do. Superior, Panel shape ...	5 12
LADIES do various Colours	7 8

MARTINGALES.

Flat leather-covered Buckles, nickled Rings ...	3 8
Round do. do. do. do.	6 0
Running do. do. do. do, ...	3 8
Rings for Martingales, best steel-plated, per pair	1 0
Martingale with Hunting Breastplate, covered steel Buckles, plated Rings	7 4
Hunting Breastplate, plain covered steel Buckles, plated Rings	5 8

STIRRUP IRONS.

Best quality steel, solid bottoms	6 0
Do. do. do. open do.	5 4
Do. do. do. racing do.	5 4
Ladies Patent Safety	13 8
Do. do. do.	14 8

STIRRUP LEATHERS.

Improved Buckles, for Stirrup Leathers (patented), price per pair, Leather and Buckles	6 4
Best tested, 1¼ inch wide ..... per pair	4 8
Racing, 1 inch wide ..... ,,	3 8

SPUR LEATHERS.

Black or Brown, straight or swelling ... per set	1 0

SADDLES.

SADDLE, Polo or light Hunting, all over Hogskin, weight under 9lbs., including Girths, Irons, and Leathers	70 0

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LIST OF
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINES.
FULL DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY R. O. P.

LETTS'S DIARIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very high called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK and NEW DESIGNS in FRENCH CAMBRICS.
OXFORD MATTES.
SILK AND WOOL.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
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DEAR SIRS,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your PRESCRIBER'S HANDBOOK, and to thank you for sending me so useful a Book. Of the many of these Handbooks which have been sent to me from Chemists in Bombay, and those received from England, I can safely say that none have come up to the one issued by you. It is a perfect compendium of medical information in the various branches of Medicines so useful to a Medical Practitioner, that I have no hesitation in recommending the Book to every one practising Medicine in Bombay and in the Mofussil.
I hope a large number of these Books are available.
Yours faithfully,
Bombay, 10th December, 1888. ———.

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IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
OF
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, JAN. 8.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.
PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
AND
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
THE HARVEY BROS,
(WILLIAM AND CHARLES).
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS VIRGINIA VIVIENNE,
THE CHARMING SINGER,
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PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold 4 ......Rs. 8-0 | Dress Circle ....Rs. 2-0
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Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

A. JENSEN,
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PRELIMINARY NOTICE !

A GRAND BAZAAR
AND
SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS,
In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist
Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home, Bombay,
Will be held in
THE TOWN HALL,
FROM 14TH TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1889.
UNDER VERY DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Her Excellency Lady Reay will open the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, February 14, at 3 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have expressed their gracious purpose of attending the sale, if in Bombay.
The Bands of the 2nd Gloster Regiment and the Marine Battalion will perform selections of Music at intervals. A number of Ladies and Gentlemen have promised to assist with Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, and numerous other attractions.

Further particulars later on.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED sole AGENTS for India for Mr. P. CHAVARIBER'S FRENCH BLACKING, brands "Deux Mondes" and "Castor, in place of Messrs. SCHILLER, DOSOGNE & Co.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
OPENING OF THE B.-N. RAILWAY EXTENSION TO BILASPUR.

IT is expected that the Extension of this Railway from Raipur to Bilaspur will be opened for goods traffic only on and from the 10th January, 1889.

J. W. HARTLEY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Nagpur, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned has ABSOLUTELY SOLD and DISPOSED of his BUSINESS of a Watch and Clock Vendor, together with the Stock-in-Trade and Good-Will thereof unto Messrs. Jehangirjee Bomanjee Mistry and Kursetjee Jamsetjee Mehta, who are authorised to, and will henceforth, continue the business in the same name, but on their own account and risk.

મેરવાનજી ખરશેદજી ઘડીઆળી,
i.e., MERWANJEE CURSEDJEE GUDIALY.
Bombay, January 2, 1889.

CHIKALDA (BERAR)
3,800 ft. above sea level.

NOTICE of PROPERTY FOR SALE, known as KNOWLESWOOD and NETHERWOOD, belonging to the Rev. H. W. HADEN. The property consists of TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BUNGALOWS ROOFED WITH GALVANIZED IRON and ONE THATCHED BUNGALOW, all three FURNISHED together with appropriate, strongly-built, out-offices roofed for the most part with galvanized iron, together with lands covered by the same and adjoining, in extent about 14 acres, of which about 5 acres are planted with bearing coffee, and the whole subject only to a ground-rent of Re. 1 per acre.
Offers for the above property are invited, and should be sent in before 10th February 1889 to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON, & Co.,
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A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.
The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.
The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.
Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

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Nineteenth Century	20	0	17	0	11	0
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Textile Manufacturer	9	8	7	8	6	0
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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after, the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

OPINIONS
of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—
Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.
It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter.—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.
Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways.—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.
The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS........ 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.
For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE SECTION FROM
JHANSI TO BHOPAL

OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.
From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.
Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.
The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Itarsi and Hoshungabad Station will not be run after the 31st inst.
Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondent throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

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HUNGARIAN WINES

THESE WINES are well-known, and in good demand, being highly recommended by the Medical Profession, for their physical properties.
Carlowitz Fine Selected per dozen qts. Rs. 23 Pints Rs. 12
Carlowitz „ „ 20 „ 10

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.		Pts. Rs. a.	
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23	8		
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	0		
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26			
CLARETS.				
Medoc	14	0	8	0
St. Julien	16	0	9	0
Larose	22	0	12	0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.		Per 2 doz. pints.	
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54	0	...	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53	0	Rs. 56	0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52	0	„ 54	0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62	0	„ 64	0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56	0	„ 58	0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	0	Rs. 18	0
Deidesheimer	„ 16	...	„ 19	0
Niersteiner	„ 19	0	„ –	
Leibfrauenmilch	„ ...		„ 24	0
Steinwein	„ 21	0	„ ...	
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25	0	„ 28	0
Rudesheimer	„ 25	0	„ ...	
Marcobrunner	„ 28	0	„ 31	0
Johanisberger	„ 35	0	„ –	

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19	0	...
Fine „	„ 22	0	–
Superior „	„ 26	0	–
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36	0	–
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42	0	–

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13	0	Rs. 1[illegible]	0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14	0	–	
Medoc	„		...	
Les Canons	„ 10	8	18	0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18	0	–	
Chateau Leoville	„ 19	0	...	
Chateau La Rose St Estephe	„ 21	0	...	
Chateau La Rose	„ 28	0	...	

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15	0	–
Margaux Medoc	„ 17	0	–

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16	0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 13	0	„ 15	0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...		Rs. 11	0
„ Red Bar	„ 12	0	„ 14	0
Chateau Larose	„ 20	0	„ 22	0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32		„ 34	0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29		„ 31	0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18	0	„	–
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21	0	„	...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24	0	„	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30	0	„	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35	0	„	...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 37	0		...

BURGUNDY.
FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	„ 23	0	„	...
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23	0	„	...
Braune	„ 27	8	„	...
Pommard	„ 27	8	„	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24	8		...
„ „ *	22	8		...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25	0		...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6	0	„	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6	0	„ 4	0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5	12	„ 3	12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5			...

FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	„ 4	0	„ 4	0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15	0	–
Italian do. Finest	„ 18	0	–
Finest Kummel	„ 30	0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63	0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 23 to 34.	0	11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin		1	4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Rs.	
Asparagus	„ ...	„ ...	
Celery	„ –	„ 0	11
French Beans	„ –	„ ...	
Peas for Soup	„ –	„ 0	11
Spinage in Water	„ –	„ 0	10
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0	11
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0	12
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1	6
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1	6
Liver Sausages	„ ...	„ 1	4

AND FROM LUBECK.

Liver Sausages	„ ...	„ 1	4
Sarquellen Liberurst	„ ...	„ 1	8
Mettwurst	„ ...	„ 1	8
Turnips	„ ...	„ 0	12

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
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OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.
Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
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FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in. ...	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut ...	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high ...	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.. ...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches ...	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.... ...	500

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"CRITERION HOTEL"
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INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
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OF
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INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
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H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
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TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
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Used by more than 1,600 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
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The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ___ Day of __________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
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Name __________
Address __________
Occupation __________
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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1882	[illegible]
„	1885	[illegible]
„	1886	[illegible]

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured is either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,600

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,[illegible]	5	1
1876	£3,434,990	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Lee-Warner's lecture at Framjee C. Institute on "The power and responsibilities of Criticism," at 5-30 p.m.
Vaiturna Relief Fund.—Meeting of Committee in Sailors' Home, 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "World of Wonders" 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Perim (s), from Batoum. Yesterday :—Kt. of St. John (s), from Cardiff; Busheer (s), Karachi and Coast; and Siam (s), Aden.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Karachi and the Persian Gulf; Essex (s), Coconada; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; and Bisagno (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Koono and s.s. Strathearn entered the dock on the 6th instant, and the s.s. Pallas yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Recla entered the dock on the 6th instant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th December 1888 shows a decrease of Rs. 38,514.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December 1888 was 2,630; daily average, 84; total of new admissions, 1,260; number of children vaccinated, 1,260.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Motilall Mungulchund, a piece-goods merchant, reported to the police on Saturday last that his mehta, named Madhowjee Liladhur, had absconded with Rs. 351, which he had collected for the complainant.

VALUABLE HOONDIES.—Carreem Ally Allybhoy, residing in Abdool Rahiman Street, reported to the Police last Saturday that his mehta found four hoondies of the value of Rs. 10,000 each on the road between his residence and the Fort.

BURGLARY.—The house of Syed Ebrahim Mahomed in Hoozria Street was entered on Saturday night last and property consisting of a gold watch and chain with pendants of the value of Rs. 285 and a currency note for Rs. 10 were stolen from the premises.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes: Capt. Capel Cure (Capt.), Capt. Brooke, Messrs. Barton, Cobbold, and Phillips, vs. White: Captain Phayre (Capt.), Messrs. Prevost, Graham, and Nathan, and Capt. Hodgkinson. Play to commence at 4-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Abdoola bin Mahomed, residing at Kudduck, reported to the Police on Sunday the theft of property worth Rs. 445 from his premises. The complainant stated that he suspected a relative, who has absconded from Bombay, of having committed the theft.

PICK-POCKETING AT THE GRANT ROAD STATION.—Abba Jan Khan Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 1-9-3 from the pocket of Purushram Moroba, a carpenter. Abba Jan was arrested while in the act of stealing the purse from the pocket of the complainant, who was buying a ticket at the Grant Road station. Pleading guilty, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING ASSOCIATION.—During the last 8 years ginning rates, in consequence of a keen competition, have come down from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3-8-0 per bhar of kuppas. This year, after many hard struggles, a Ginning Association has been formed, and the following gentlemen have been elected members of the Managing Committee :—Mr. J. R. Greaves, chairman, Messrs. Gaddum, Bythel and Co., Mofussil Ginning and Press Co., Limited, Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee, Mr. Dinshaw Furdoonjee, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla.

MARINE BATTALION.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Voillance	Steenebrugen.
Selection	Of English Songs	Kappey.
Serenade	Schubert	———
Valse	Cloister	Prout.
Gavotte	D'Iphigenie en Aulide	Gluck.
Galop	Berlin	Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Seeva Succaram, a noted bad character, who had only been discharged a month ago from jail, where he had served a term of imprisonment on a charge of theft, was again yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with having in his possession a bundle of firewood, valued at one rupee, which was suspected of having been stolen. Seeva was seen by a policeman conveying the bundle of wood in question early on Sunday morning, and as he failed to satisfactorily state how he came by the wood, he was taken into custody. Seeva was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DOUBLE MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—A Brahmin woman named Mathura came down to Poona from Belgaum a short time ago accompanied by her daughter named Rada, aged about 12 years. They lived in Shanwar Peit in the city and became acquainted with a promising young man named Ana, living near them. The mother offered her daughter to the young man in marriage, and took Rs. 600 from him to defray the expenses of the ceremony. Three days after the marriage the husband of the girl, Balkrishna Despande, appeared only to find that she had provided herself with another protector. The irate husband, smothering all tender feelings, went to the City Magistrate and asked for a warrant on Friday last. The warrant was granted and the mother and daughter were arrested.

THE PAUPER NUISANCE.—Francis O'Neil, a Eurasian, was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton by Constable Gray with being drunk and disorderly on Saturday, the 5th inst. The accused, it appeared, went with a letter to the residence of the Revd. Mr. Hill in Waudby Road begging for alms, and had been directed to apply at the Cathedral as that gentleman was not at home. The accused then went away, but returned in the evening under the influence of liquor, and created a disturbance there, which necessitated the Police being called in to remove O'Neil from the premises. In defence O'Neil stated that he had been drinking. The Magistrate, after ascertaining that O'Neil had previously been convicted for being drunk, sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening three German gentlemen were driving along the Ridge Road bent on a visit to the Parsee Towers of Silence. While passing the Malabar Hill Reservoir the horse became restive and the gentlemen promptly got out to pacify the animal. It was fortunate that they did so, as the horse bolted off with the conveyance, a victoria, along the Ridge Road directly towards Government House. The sepoy on duty there closed the gates, as another carriage was coming out of Government House grounds, and there was certain to be a collision with it. The horse was brought to a standstill and a collision with the Hon. Colonel Lyttleton's victoria, which was the carriage about to come out of the Government House ground, was thus avoided. The runaway horse was not injured, but the carriage was broken, having been dashed against the gates.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDED CONDUCT OF A NATIVE MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Anderson, Barrister-at-law, appeared before the Huzur Deputy Collector, Tanna, and applied for summons againt Rao Bahadoor Bapoo Purshotum Joshi, the First Class Magistrate of Dhulia, on a charge of assaulting, illegally arresting, and wrongfully confining a Marwaree, by name Sheevchand Baldeo, a merchant of Bhadgaon, in Khandesh. Sheevchand Baldeo explained at length the ill-treatment received by him at the hands of the above-named Magistrate at the Callian station, and deposed that, notwithstanding his protestation that the arrest was an illegal one and that he was under medical treatment, the Magistrate signed his warrant, assaulted him, and on the Assistant Surgeon declaring him unfit for travelling, the wretched man was sent to the hospital and kept there for four days. He was then released on his giving two sureties of Rs. [illegible] each.—*Din Bandhu.*

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—At the Police Court yesterday Superintendent McDermott charged Mosuffally Ackbar and another Mahomedan before Mr. Hamilton with causing hurt to a man named Mahomed Essub. The police officer, in asking for a remand in the case, informed the Magistrate that the police had reason to believe that the complainant had brought a false charge against the two defendants. It appeared that there had been some dispute regarding certain monetary transactions between the parties, and the prosecutor, not being satisfied with the result, had made up a false case by inflicting the injuries upon himself. Such was the opinion of Dr. Easdon, who had examined the complainant, and consequently the police were not satisfied with the latter's statement, that he had been seriously assaulted by the accused with penknives. His Worship, after questioning the accused regarding the assault, granted the remand.

AN EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday disposed of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Umritlal Motilal, a Bania, and two others, with house-breaking and theft and receiving stolen property, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 3,000. The prisoner Umritlal was employed by a Kojah merchant some months ago; the latter lost the keys of his safe, and not finding them, had to get duplicate keys. About the 3rd of December he left Bombay for a change, and on his return discovered that his office had been broken into and ornaments and cash worth Rs. 3,000 stolen from the safe, which was left open. About the same time Umritlal, who was suspected of having taken part in the theft, made an attempt to poison himself, and this fact confirmed the suspicion which had been entertained about him. An information was accordingly laid before the Magistrate and Umritla was arrested. He then acknowledged the part he had taken in the burglary, and admitted that he had retained the safe-keys which had been lost months before. With the second prisoner he had broken into the office and had abstracted the cash and jewels, part of which he had given to the last prisoner, to whom he was indebted. On the evidence adduced, the prisoners were all convicted. Umritlal was sentenced to two years' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default a further term of six months; the second prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months', and the third to one year's hard labour with a fine of Rs. 1,000. His Worship remarked that the men had been guilty of a daring and extensive theft, and he therefore gave them the maximum punishment.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ALLEGED UNJUSTIFIABLE ENCROACHMENTS.

CANOBA RAMCHUNDER AND OTHERS VS. BAI JAMNABAI.

THE plaintiffs in this suit prayed for a declaration that two sheds and a wall erected by the defendant were trespasses and encroachments on the plaintiffs' rights; that the defendant be ordered to remove the sheds and wall, and to pay Rs. 1,000 to the paintiffs as damages for her wrongful acts. Plaintiffs also prayed for an injunction and costs of the suit. Mr. Russell and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was this. Their grandfather, Jugonnath Wittojee, possessed certain land and premises at Mazagon, near the Temple of Shri Mankeshwar; and at his death in 1832, his two sons, Ramchunderjee and Manickjee, jointly inherited the property. They afterwards gave permission to one Currumsey Runmull to build on the land a new well and a dhurmsalla on Currumsey agreeing to pay rent at Rs. 15 a year. Special mention was made in the document of having a passage from the plaintiffs' house to the old well. Currumsey accordingly built the dhurmsalla and new well. Plaintiffs are the sons of Ramchunderjee and Manickjee, both of whom were dead. Currumsey, on his death, was succeeded by his son, on whose death, the defendant, Currumsey's widow, succeeded him. She had lately encroached in various ways on the plaintiffs' property, and also on their land. These encroachments were made without the plaintiffs' knowledge, and the deffendant persisted in retaining them. The new well was allowed to be built for public use, and a tablet to that effect was still there. Between the new and old wells were some steps which served as a passage; there was also a water-course or passage, whereby water used to be conveyed from the plaintiffs' old well. Defendant had, however, without the least justification, built a wall so as to prevent the plaintiffs and others from drawing water from the new well, and entirely to block up the passage by the steps, and also the water-course, so that the water now accumulated round the old well; and the plaintiffs had in consequence been served with a summons from the Municipal authorities to remedy the existing state of things.

For the defendant, it was urged that Currumsey Runmull was entitled to the premises said to be encroached upon, subject only to the payment of a fixed ground rent; and that the land alleged to be encroached upon had been in the possession of Currumsey and his successors ever since the year 1845. The material allegations of the plaint being denied, it was stated that the alleged encroachments had been built in their present position for upwards of thirty years, the only recent addition being a cadjan sunshade erected as a temporary shelter for the use of a mendicant. Defendant also said that Currumsey and his successors had a possessory title to the premises and the land claimed by the plaintiffs, and that any right of the latter was barred by the Limitation Act.

Evidence on behalf of the plautiffs was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE VARDHA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, on behalf of the liquidators of the company, moved under section 182 of Act VI. of 1882 for authority to the liquidators to sell the right of collecting unpaid calls from persons who were now residing up-country. The company went into voluntary liquidation, and the liquidators were appointed by the shareholders. They had paid off all the debts and wanted to distribute the surplus assets among the shareholders; and they were anxious to sell the right to collect unpaid calls from up-country shareholders residing in Cutch and elsewhere. The learned counsel, in answer to the Court, said that the amount of such calls was about Rs 3,000, and the learned counsel asked his lordship for leave to sell the right of collecting the calls, or to abandon such right and to distribute the surplus assets among the shareholders.

His Lordship granted the application for authority to the liquidators to sell the right to collect the unpaid calls either by public auction or by private contract, as they deemed fit.

APPLICATION FOR RESTORATION OF A SUIT ON THE BOARD.

COOVERBAI, WIDOW, *vs.* BHIKAIJI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the defendants to show cause why the suit should not be restored to the lists of causes.

The affidavit of Rustomjee Eduljee, a clerk, stated that the suit was brought for the administration of the estate of the deceased Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee by the Court. After summonses had been served on some of the defendants, negotiations were opened for an amicable settlement, and whilst they were pending, the suit was placed on the board of Mr. Justice Bayley on the 7th ult. Neither party appearing, it was called on and dismissed. The suit first appeared in Mr. Justice Scott's board on the 3rd ult., but by some mistake of a clerk in the Prothonotary's office, the names of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani were put down as attorneys for the plaintiff instead of Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, while the defendant's name was put down as Bhikajee and others (unrepresented by any attorneys), instead of Bhikaijee and others, the former being the name of a male and the latter that of a female among Parsees. The mistake was continued in the list for the 4th, 6th, and 7th December last, and owing to the mistake the deponent omitted to take any notice of the suit when he went to inspect the board of causes on the evening of those days, especially by reason of this mistake in the name of the solicitors. The memorandum of court fees, after the suit was dismissed, was also, by mistake of the Prothonotary's clerk, prepared in the name of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, and presented to their clerk, who paid for it at first, but subsequently returned the document at the Prothonotary's office on finding the mistake. The deponent discovered the mistake on 22nd ult., when the bill was presented at his office.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

BURMA.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT ON THE PEGU RIVER.—A sad accident, ending fatally, occurred on the Pegu river on Christmas Day. Messrs. White and Elliott were returning from shooting, and the latter was in the act of handing a loaded gun to his friend in the boat, when he missed his footing. The butt of the gun struck the gunwale of the boat, causing it to explode and lodging the contents in Mr Elliott's right breast. Death was instantaneous. The deceased was only 22 years of age, and was much liked and respected

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

FREIGHT TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago I wrote several letters in your columns pointing out that the competition then going on between the P. and O. and Rubattino Steamship Companies was injurious to the China and Japan trade, inasmuch as the rate of freight was regulated by their caprices and whims, sometimes reducing it to so low a figure as one rupee per ton, sometimes five, seven, eight, nine, and ten. This irregularity put many merchants out of their calculation, some profitting, while others losing thereby. Owing to this conflict in their mercantile arrangements several complaints were rife, and the millowners entered into a compact with the Rubattino Company to ship by their steamers a certain number of bales of twist or cloth every month. This arrangement lasted only for a very short time, when there were rumours afloat in the commercial circles that negociations were in progress between the two rival companies to come to some definite understanding as to a fixed rate of freight. I had heard of these then pending negociations from a reliable source, and gave publicity to them. The P. and O. Company got a telegram from the home board contradicting the rumour in doubtful but cautious words. But, after a protracted discussion, the two associations have now entered into an agreement, whereby the P. and O. pays annually a large sum of money to its rival, and the freight is to be regulated by them conjointly with the Austro-Hungarian Company. The local agents of the three companies have now sent round a circular to the shippers of cotton yarn and cloth in the following terms :—

"The directors of the three companies, in order to regulate the cargo traffic between Bombay, China, and Japan, and to avoid the irregularities in the rates of freight as well as in the supply of tonnage, have come to an arrangement, by which the departures will be fixed to take place at regular intervals, and the rates of freight will be placed at a uniform and reasonable figure, while sufficient tonnage will be always available for the requirements of the trade."

The rates of freight have been raised as follows :—

To Hongkong, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12; to Shanghai, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15; and to Japan, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The Rubattino Company's rates ranged from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per ton, while the P. and O. charged Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 for Hongkong. Now, by their combination the rates have been fixed at the above figures, to the great detriment of the local yarn trade. These rates have come into operation from the beginning of the current month, without any previous notice to those who are engaged in the trade. It is well known that local yarn is almost invariably sold for prospective delivery, and large transactions are booked in anticipation both here and in China and Japan. Those transactions were made under the impression that the P. and O. would keep faith with their constituents, in that their rates would be Rs. 10 with an occasional steamer at Rs. 5 per ton. Now all those merchants who have entered into contracts with the mills to take delivery in January and succeeding months, in a few cases as far forward as the end of March, will suffer losses, as they will have to pay higher rates of freight.

I hear the Millowners' Association, with the co-operation of the mercantile community, are considering the advisability of protesting against the sudden increase in the rates of freight and the combination of the three companies to the detriment of the interests of free trade. Is there no public spirit in this rich commercial city to bring out a line of steamers to ply between Bombay, China, and Japan, the millowners and traders guaranteeing to ship a specified number of bales every month for a certain number of years?—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

A NEW INDIAN MONETARY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to make known, by publishing this letter, that a new and important Association has been formed, with Sir Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as president, the object of which is to take steps for pressing upon the public opinion and the Government of this country certain measures for the relief of the Government of India and other silver-using countries, and of private persons connected with those countries from the great losses they have sustained by the fall in the silver exchanges? The Association has already enrolled nearly 400 members.

The title given to the Association is the "Indian Monetary Association," and its purpose, as affirmed at a meeting recently held for its formation, is to procure the speedy adoption of the measures which have secured, some the unanimous, and some the partial, concurrence of the Gold and Silver Commission. The most important of those measures is, in the opinion of the Association, one which half of the Commission recommend unequivocally for immediate adoption in the interest of gold-using Great Britain herself as well as of her silver-using dependencies—namely, the acquiescence of England in the measures which France, Germany, and the United States are well known to be ready to adopt for the establishment of the system called Bimetallism. The other half of the Commission, subject to the impression of "grave doubts" by two members as to a portion of the principle, concede the main point hitherto in dispute—namely, that the system did maintain a stable ratio between the values of silver and gold when in force before 1873, and would maintain a stable ratio if again established; they are, however, afraid to take the step to which the principle thus admitted points, because it is such a "tremendous change." The new Association, thinking that a "tremendous change" in the right direction is the only sort of remedy likely to cure the tremendous evils caused by the divergence in the values of the precious metals; and remembering that the change is merely the reversion to a system which was in force up to 1873, is by no means alarmed at the magnitude of the operation proposed. And the Association believes that the admission of the truth of the bimetallic princiciple completely by ten of the twelve Commissioners, and partially by the remaining two, indicates and will induce a state of public opinion which will ere long render the adoption of bimetallism an accomplished fact.

However, it is not merely to agitate the bimetallic question that the Association has been formed. There are other less important but still desirable measures which the Commission recommend with greater unanimity as likely to mitigate the evils brought to their notice. These are the repeal of the heavy duty on silver plate unanimously recommended "without hesitation" the issue of small notes based on silver, recommended by ten out of the twelve Commissioners. The authority of such recommendations imposes a clear obligation on the Government to give early effect to them; and it is with the object of pressing these measures on public opinion and on Parliament that the Association has been especially formed. I shall be glad to give further information regarding the Association to all who may be desirous of co-operating in the work.—I am, etc.,

T. F. FINLAY,
Honry. Secy. to the Indian Monetary Assn.
27, Kildare Terrace, London, W., 20th Dec. 1888.

HOW TO WATER A GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During my morning ride along the Vellard I have often had occasion to observe the method employed there for watering the trees. A water-cart with a driver and six coolies with buckets is the "establishment" for the distribution of one load of water. I do not know how many tons of water this gang distributes per day, but, judging from the leisurely official style of their movement, the price of the water must be considerably augmented. They do things differently at Umballa. A short leather hose is fixed to the water-tank or barrel, and to it is tied a few feet of bamboo bored through, which serves as a hose jet. The Umballa aquaries marches alongside the cart with the jet over his shoulders, its upper end being higher than the top of the water-tank. By lowering the jet to the foot of a tree or to any plant, he can let any desired quantity of water flow out, and by raising his hand he can stop the flow without using a cock. On the first sight of this neat and simple device one cannot help saying "what a smart, straight-thinking fellow he must be who imagined it," and if one afterwards sees the Bombay method he is tempted to murmur "what a d——"; I mean to say "what a decidedly inferior person he must be who evolved this cumbrous and extravagant method of watering a garden."—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 4th Jan. SPADE.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

WOOLLEN MILLS FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many raw materials which India exports, and which, manufactured in foreign countries, are sent back to us. Their use is very costly. Before cotton mills were started in Bombay, we used to consign almost all the cotton grown by us to England and Europe, where it was worked into cloth, and the cloth so woven was supplied to us at a cost much dearer than in England. But now we have been able to clothe ourselves with the same kind of cloth at a very cheap rate. Yet we do not make such use of our cotton as could be wished, for only one particular description of cloth is manufactured here, and no one has yet ventured to turn out cloth of different textures and kinds. We are thus still dependent upon England. India produces in large quantities myrabollams and other articles which are exported to England in immense quantities and which return thence in the form of paint. Many useful articles of Indian growth are thus very profitably utilised by foreign manufacturers. Thus we supply all ingredients, and to our great chagrin we buy the same, though in a different form, at a rate very much dearer than that we have supplied. If the natives of India were to know how to make the right use of the products of their own country, they would, no doubt, put themselves in an enviable position in the eyes of foreign nations. Possessed of the great advantage of cheap labour, they ought to enter into a formidable competition with almost all the countries of the world.

Those who have visited the fertile lands of the Punjab must have been surprised at the fat, plump sheep that are found there. As we get near the hills, the wool found is so soft and smooth as to rival any other kind of wool in any market of Europe or Australia. But the great pity is that the most valuable article is thrown away or uncared for like any rubbish in a thickly populated place. Kashmere shawls are famous all over the world, and the only occupation of the people of Kashmere and Umritsar is to weave shawls with their own hands. No one has yet thought of working the material by machinery. Perhaps the shawls made by machinery would not be so strong and good in texture as these now being worked by hand. Why not throw open mills in the Punjab or Bombay for the manufacture of shawls, rugs, and blankets, and many other articles of daily use? In weaving shawls, coarse rugs, and blankets by hand much time is lost, and the consequent cost is much greater; but if they were manufactured by means of English machinery, I venture to say that they could be made, if not more, at least equally, stout and durable and far more cheaply. It is true that rich Kashmere shawls of the best quality would not be manufactured by us, because we can never hope to gain the practical skill in their manufacture which the artists of Kashmere can command; and supposing, for the nonce, that we did possess their peculiar skill, there can never be a large market for any shawls other than those of Kashmere, simply because the shawls of Kashmere have been universally renowned. Yet I dare say that we could make large profits by manufacturing coarse rugs and blankets by machinery. We who inhabit the warmer climes can have no idea of the necessity there is among those who live in cold regions for coarse rugs and blankets. They are greatly prized by those who have to do out-door work in winter, such as the police and the military. It might be asked, why should there not have been a great demand for the rugs and blankets made in the Punjab, for the use of the army, if they are said to be so very valuable? But invariably the demand for a certain article in the market is regulated by its cheapness and not its value in use. At present all classes of people could not afford to pay for them owing to their scarcity and dearness. If these articles were manufactured on a large scale, their prices would necessarily fall, and people from all parts would come forward to purchase them. Again, by the aid of English machinery, and through the exertions of intelligent English artists, we might be able to manufacture such excellent rugs and blankets from the Punjab and other wool that we should find it difficult to meet the vast demand which would arise for them. Our country-made rugs and blankets are so coarse and unsightly that their manufacture can be vastly improved by means of mechanical labour and English skill.

Apart from the demand of foreign countries, the want that is felt by the Indian Army alone is so great that the woollen cloth turned out by English machinery would not prove sufficient to meet it. A mill of this description—the Egerton Woollen Mills—was a short time ago opened in the Punjab. Though it is only four years since it was started, it has been showing good earnings. It is the opinion of one of our Commanders-in-Chief that the outturn there would beat even the stuff manufactured in England. It imparts a great deal of warmth at a cheap price. Men of experience say that if the Punjab wool were properly worked and utilised, excellent rugs and blankets might be made there, such as might stand against the most bitter cold of England or Kabul.

This is the right time for the people of Bombay to lavish into such enterprises. This is, again, a fit opportunity for the encouragement of such enterprise, as our kind and worthy Governor, Lord Reay, is particularly interested in the development of commerce, the encouragement of trade, and the refinement of native arts and manufactures.

In a letter, which I recently received from Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, he writes :—"The Egerton Mills, the Cawnpore Mills, and others are, I believe, doing large business. I have bought cloth from the former for the great-coats of the police force in this division and it is excellent, but I do not know whether Indian wool is used or Australian.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, 6th Jan.

THE ATTEMPTED BRIBERY AT BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many people have been pleased here to read the Baroda letter in your issue of the 4th inst., and especially the disclosure of the attempt of Hari Bhow and his summary dismissal from the service.

Hari Bhow has met with fit punishment, but his instigators should not be allowed to remain unscathed. The villany of such intriguers must be put down with a strong hand, and an example made of some of them will cool the ardour of several who may be of the same tendency, otherwise the honor and reputation of old, tried, and trusted servants of the State would be insecure.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 7. FACT.

CRICKET.

WILKINS' VS. PHANTAKIE'S TEAMS.

A CRICKET match was played on Friday and Saturday on the Gymkhana ground between the above teams, which resulted in a win for the Parsees by an innings and four runs. In the first innings, the Europeans scored 63, out of which Mr. Barton contributed 22. The Parsees in their first innings scored 173. The principal contributors were Messrs. Billimoria 52, Gagrat 25, Tapia 19, Reporter 18, Panthakie 10, and Pauri 10. Mr. E. E. Steel, the Lancashire bowler, bowled exceedingly well for his side. The Europeans in their second innings scored 106. Amongst those who distinguished themselves by their fine batting were Messrs. Jervois 26, Brooks 23, and Hunter 19. Messrs. Pauri, Gagrat, and Mody bowled remarkably well. The game was witnessed by a large number of spectators, the Parsees predominating. Score :—

WILKINS' TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Jervois, b Paurie	0	c Wadia, b Pauri	26
Hunter, c Pauri, b Bharucha	9	b Gagrat	19
Barton, c Gagrat, b Mody	22	b Bharucha	0
Steel, b Pauri	3	l-b-w b Pauri	1
Sangster, b Pauri	0	b Gagrat	0
Bailey, run out	0	c Dubash, b Gagrat	2
Dr Wilkins, b Mody	11	c Bapasola, b Pauri	6
Brooks, l-b-w, b Pauri	5	b Gagrat	23
Twiss, not out	5	b Gagrat	4
Read, b Pauri	0	Not out	2
Clarke, c Reporter, b Mody	6	c Mody, b Pauri	11
Extras	2	Extras	12
Total	63	Total	106

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

M R Wadia, b Barton	4
J L Billimoria, c and b Wilkins	52
D F Dubash, c Twiss, b Steel	9
B D Gagrat, stumped out, b Steel	25
R E Mody, b Wilkins	6
M E Pauri, b Steel	10
N C Bapasola, s Bailey, b Steel	8
R N Reporter, b Barton	18
N K Bharucha, c Reed, b Steel	1
D B Tapia, c Twiss, b Steel	19
N P Panthakie, not out	10
Extras	11
Total	173

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4

THE WINE HARVEST.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER and Co. have issued the following report :—

We have this year to report a generally superabundant quantity of made wine, as will be seen by reference to the following observations, and, as is generally the case in such years, the quality is not by any means prospectively good. Our European climate is so capricious that viticulturists are, in consequence, as great sufferers as are our English farmers, and until Dame Nature becomes less erratic we shall have again to chronicle a state of things that is more or less unsatisfactory to shippers, who look for quality with quantity as a necessity.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX.—The vintage was very late this year, and the wines, in consequence of the large quantity, were much delayed in undergoing the process of equalisation. We can as yet scarcely pronounce a definite opinion concerning the quality, but the 1888 clarets have less body, sugar and color than the 1887's, and those of the lower classed show greenness.

Since 1887 we have not had nearly so large a crop, the quantity gathered this year producing from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 Hectolitres, equal to 1,600,000 to 1,700,000 hogsheads.

There is likewise a very abundant vintage of white wines, they will probably have good body, having been gathered only at the end of October, in dry sunny weather, but, on the other hand, they may be somewhat deficient in saccharine, owing to the want of warmth during the month of August.

CHAMPAGNE.—The vintage in champagne will be among the poorest we have had for many years. At the end of August many growers did not expect to make any wine, as there was hardly any hope left of the grapes being able to ripen, so much rain and cold weather having prevailed during all the summer. Happily in the first days of September hot and dry weather began, which lasted all that month, and allowed the grapes to be made into wine, but, of course, without much quality.

WINE.—The character of the vintage is a want of body, of bouquet, and of everything constituting a good wine. With regard to quantity, the 1888 vintage is about the half of a medium one.

The 1885 and 1887's are pretty wines, but they are, especially the latter, generally hard and acid, defects which made them unsuitable for English taste, for, as a rule, our countrymen look for wine containing very little liqueur, this necessitates there being naturally soft and ripe. The 1884's we can strongly recommend, we have every belief in that vintage, and think it resembles 1868 in style and character. These wines being soft and very ripe will soon be fit for consumption.

SAUMUR.—The vintage here is as bad as can be. In a number of vineyards no gathering has taken place, and the yield of others is most unsatisfactory, the quality also being inferior, in fact 1888 is, in all respects, a most disastrous year for our friends in the Maine et Loire. Autumn rains and cold have caused this unfortunate state of things.

Fortunately we had last year a good quantity of wines that are turning out very well, and we will be able, in consequence, to meet our trade demand without difficulty.

BURGUNDY.—The produce of the vines has been far superior to that expected. The quantity is that of a good medium year, and the quality ought to be satisfactory. The fine weather in August and September did wonders, and brought the fruit to maturity; this had hardly been conceived as possible even to the end of the summer. The wine now exhibits good color, satisfactory vinosity and compactness.

COGNAC.—The product of the vintage is nearly double the quantity of last year, but, owing to a want of sufficient sunshine, the alcoholic strength will be less, and the quality inferior to that produced in 1887.

The farmers in the Charente districts are replanting their vineyards with the American vines, which can survive the attacks of the Phylloxera, and we, therefore, hope that within a certain number of years (say 10 years), we shall see all Cognac vineyards replanted.

GERMANY.

The prospects in the early part of the summer that there would be an excellent vintage have, unfortunately, not been realised, the blossoming went on quite satisfactorily until July, when unfavourable weather destroyed all hope of making excellent wine. There was sunshine only at intervals, and consequently little heat, therefore the grapes contained but little saccharine. Some wine in certain districts has been made and is likely to prove useful.

SPAIN.

SHERRY.—This vintage has proved beyond the average in quantity, but as to quality it is yet premature to hazard an opinion. Some of the Mostos are said to be weak in alcohol, and will have to be distilled. A new vintage has, however, but little effect upon the value of sherry for immediate shipment, three years' maturity being necessary to convert *must* into wine. For the United Kingdom, the export through Cadiz shows, for the ten months, a decline of about 600 butts, on the other hand, the total export to all countries is nearly 5,000 butts in excess of the same period of 1887. The lower qualities of sherry do not (with the exception of shipments to France) find so ready a demand as formerly; on the other hand, the medium descriptions steadily improve in consumption. The higher and more expensive grades are slow of sale. At no time in the history of the sherry trade has better value and more matured quality been exported from Jerez than at present.

TARRAGONA OR SPANISH PORT.—In this district the vintage is also abundant in quantity, but owing to the torrents of rain that fell in the month of September, the quality has seriously suffered.

PORTUGAL.

The vintage of 1888, though inferior to that of the preceding year, has not proved by any means the, complete the failure at one time expected. During the spring and the summer an abundance of rain fell throughout the whole of the wine country, this state of things continuing, with intervals of bright weather, until within a very short time before the gathering of the grapes began. Owing to the cold which had been general over the whole of Spain and Portugal during the early part of the summer, the wines were in a very backward state, and the vintage was about a fortnight later than in most recent years. The weather, however, just at the critical moment, improved, and the greater part of the wines, especially in the finer districts, were made under favourable circumstances. The yield on the whole has been larger than last year, though there is but little increase from the finest vineyards. A considerable portion, however, of the commoner class of wines are reported to be very green, and these will probably find their way to the distilleries.

The wines of last year have fully come up to our expectations, and we can confidently assert that these will hold a prominent rank among the vintages of the last half-century.

The shipments of wine from Oporto up to the end of October last exceeded the total of the first ten months of any previous year, clearly proving that port wine is held in the highest estimation all over the world. We call attention to our particular wine branded "Invalid's."

MADEIRA.

The Madeira vintage was this year later than usual on account of a cold spring, but the exceptionally hot summer ripened the grapes well, and the result was a good all round produce. The famous lands of Cama de Lobos this year produced a decided increase, as also did several of the other favoured vineyards on the south of the Island. The prices for the new wine have been exceedingly firm, and at higher rates than last year, caused by the fact that the Madeira trade is decidedly on the increase, but thanks to the large stock on hand of old wines, we maintain that there never has been a time this century when better value was being shipped.

MARSALA.

Vintage operations here were favoured with exceptionally fine weather. The result of the vintage is generally satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity, and we think the same may be said of that in most other parts of the Island. The wines in the Marsala district are exceptionally choice.

ITALY.

Save and except in the north of Italy, the vintage has been most satisfactory, and as far as we can learn, the quality is good.

Our friends will hardly credit the enormous quantity of wine that is made in all Italy; we cannot yet know this years' yield, but in 1887 it was stated, and we believe, with accuracy that 837,000,000 gallons of wine were made. Much is suitable for consumption in India; we would import several qualities if assured of appreciative consumers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS.

AN inquest was opened yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death Amroota Rama, aged 29 years, a labourer in the Executive Engineer's Department, who had died from the effects of burns he sustained by the sudden explosion of gas at the Government Telegraph Office.

Nagoo Ryajee, a labourer in the Executive Engineer's Department, said :—Deceased was a fellow-labourer. On Saturday evening the plumber, Mr. Palloojee, told him that a complaint from the Telegraph Office had been received that a water-tank on the ground floor of the office was leaking, and that deceased and witness should go and examine it. At 8 a.m. on Sunday deceased and witness went to the Telegraph Office and examined the tank. It was a room on the ground floor. Witness went up on the tank to examine it. After being there for about 5 minutes he felt giddy and came down. Witness told deceased that he could not bear the stench and that was the reason that he came down. The deceased then said that he would go up, and he went up on the tank and lighted a lucifer match, when immediately an explosion occurred, which filled the room with flames. The witness got burnt and ran out into the verandah with his clothes in flames. The flames were put out, and some men then went in and brought out the deceased. Deceased was burnt all over and was in much pain. Witness and the deceased were then taken to the G. T. Hospital.

Babajee Luximon, a hamal in the Government Telegraph Office, said that about 9-30 a.m. on Sunday he was in the receiving office when he heard an explosion and saw a man rush out of the urinary on the ground floor with his clothes in flames. He was immediately followed by the deceased. His clothes were also in flames. Witness and others extinguished the flames. The police came and took him away to hospital.

Dr. Charles Easdon, the House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, stated he was of opinion that death was due to the burns received by the deceased, and the inquest was then adjourned for further enquiry till to-day.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS' REGIMENTAL PRIZE MEETING.—At a meeting of the members of the Prize Committee of the Administrative Battalion of the Presidency Volunteers, held on Friday morning at head-quarters, it was decided that instead of there being two meetings (the Regimental and Presidency), only one would be held, and all the prizes would be included in the one meeting open to the whole of the Administrative Battalion, represented by the Calcutta Mounted Rifles, the Calcutta Naval and Cossipur Artillery, the Calcutta and Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers. The number and value of the prizes are to be increased, and three stages, the same as "The Queen's" at Wimbledon, are to be introduced at the meeting, viz., 1st stage, 200,500, and 600 yards, to be shot off on the 26th January and 5th of February; 2nd stage, 500 and 600 yards on the 9th of February; and the 3rd stage (the final for "the Viceroy's") on the 23rd of February, 1889.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL COMMISSION AND PRESENTATION CASKETS.—At a recent meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commission it would appear there was some talk about presentation caskets. Mr. J. G. Apcar wanted to know whether the Calcutta Corporation had any power to expend any portion of the sums spent on the caskets containing the two addresses to the incoming and outgoing Viceroys. For his part he had no doubt that they had not got this power, but he should like to be guided by an authoritative opinion as to whether the Commissioners had the power or not to expend municipal funds on the purposes indicated. It was a clear breach of trust on their part to appropriate public funds for these caskets. The Chairman said that although notice was given of this question, he thought it was always better to encourage rather than put down all matters of interest, but at the same time this was obviously not a kind of question contemplated, because it was a question which he might put to Mr. Apcar, rather than Mr. Apcar put to him. Mr. Apcar was a lawyer and he was not, and if a legal opinion was wanted on it, not he but the Advocate-General should be asked to give one. As a matter of fact, the question was not a new one, and it was one which they had frequently considered before on the occasion of presentations of addresses to Viceroys, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught. As a matter of fact, the Commissioners, if he might be allowed to express a private opinion, with great good sense, decided, rather than put themselves in an awkward position, that it was better to sanction this expenditure and take the risk of doing so.

MADRAS.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS' RIFLE MEETING.—From a Madras paper it would appear that a cup is to be presented for the highest number of "bull's-eyes" scored in the "Derby" (200 yards, unlimited entries) at the recent Rifle Meeting of the Madras Volunteer Guards. When the meeting closed on Thursday afternoon, Lieutenant Bird headed the list with 51 "bull's-eyes," Volunteer D. Calder coming next.

THE NEW BLACK TOWN POLICE COURTS.—It is expected that the New Police Courts, says the *Madras Mail*, situated close to the General Post Office, will not be completed before the 15th instant; so that the Black Town Presidency Magistrates will have to resume their duties on Monday next, on the conclusion of the holidays, in their old quarters. The construction of the Courts was commenced on the 5th, and the foundation stone was laid two months later. The scaffolding is to be removed to-day, and all that remains to be done is the flooring of a portion of the third storey. The work has been under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Stephens, Assistant Executive Engineer, acting under the direction of Mr. J. W. Brassington, Consulting Architect to Government, and it is believed that the total cost of the building will be Rs. 47,000. The building consists of a hall downstairs, facing the sea, which is to be occupied by the Junior Magistrate, while two rooms, one on either side, will be appropriated by the Summons Clerk and Cashier. These rooms are surrounded by a verandah, adjoining which on both sides are a number of rooms, those to the right to be used by the Native constables, whilst the ones opposite will be for the prisoners. Two sets of rooms built on the same principle are situated on the second floor, and are reached by a staircase behind the Court of the Junior Magistrate. The rooms on the right are intended for the Public Inspectors, whilst those on the left are for the Clerks of the Court. On the third floor is another hall, to be occupied by the Senior Magistrate, and some other rooms.

BANK OF MADRAS.—The Directors of the Bank of Madras have raised the rates of interest and discount 1 per cent all round.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS AND BOMBAY COMPETITION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Dec. 17 for the purpose of considering the reports of the board of directors on the Bombay and Lancashire cotton spinners' inquiry.

The directors in October last year were requested to hold an inquiry into the causes and circumstances which have enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire in the exports of yarn to China and Japan, and the board, being divided in opinion, presented two reports. In the report of the majority of the directors the geographical advantage of India was adduced as a principal circumstance in the case, superadded to which was the import duty of 3½ per cent. levied on English yarn. The Indian spinner also escaped the embarrassment of his English competitor consequent on sudden fluctuations in the gold value of silver, but apart from this, or a benefit derived from the low value of the rupee, it was held that natural advantage accounted for the Indian spinner obtaining a virtual monopoly of the Eastern markets in regard to coarse yarns produced from Indian-grown cotton. In the report of the minority of the board it was held that the principal cause which has enabled Bombay spinners to supersede Lancashire in exporting yarn to China and Japan is the great fall in Eastern exchange since 1873. The removal of the export duty on Indian yarns was a contributory cause, as also the decline in freight rates from Bombay. The advantage of this, however, has been lessened by the decline of freight from Liverpool, and while the geographical advantage is still in favour of the Bombay spinners, it is less than it was before Bombay yarns superseded those of Lancashire in the markets of the far Eas. The chair was occupied by the president of the Chamber, Mr. G. H. Gaddum, and there was a large attandace of members. The chairman moved the adoption of the majority report, which was seconded by Mr. J. Thewlis Johnson. Sir W.H. Houldsworth, M.P., moved as an amendment that the minority report should be adopted, and this was seconded by Mr. Isaac Hoyle, M.P. On a vote being taken the president motion was lost, fifty-two members voting for it, while the amendment was supported by sixty-four votes. The minority report, which the bimettalist members of the Chamber unanimously supported, was therefore adopted.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FORT, BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Gentleman offers the above, to two or three others, in a nicely-furnished, and well-situated House, owing to departure shortly of his family to England for a lengthy period. Apply to "MENAGE," care of this office.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PLATED WARE.—Our new stock from three different makers to hand this morning, and is marked exceptionally cheap to answer quick sale. Secure when you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2, aged, quiet on parade and under all fires. A Brougham Horse, 14-2, aged, quiet to drive, and a good hack. Apply to "H. P.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Dark Brown Small AUSTRALIAN Gelding suitable for a light Phaeton or Victoria, goes in single or double harness, height about 15 feet 1 inch, age about 6 years, handsome. Also a CHILD'S PONY. Apply to Rev. THOMAS H. GREIG, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE.—New Beautiful Arab HORSES, 14-3 and 15-3 hands, four years, Rs. 650 and Rs. 950, respectively. A new and excellent LANDAULETTE by Castorton, London, single seater, Rs. 1,700. Apply to "A B.," care of this office.

STORM and PUNKAH PROOF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, the largest stock in India. Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, of various sizes. Kerosine Oil Warming Stoves, &c., &c.—Lamp Warehouse. R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CANARY and PARROT CAGES in Great Variety, White Metal and Brass, Square and Round. —THE FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

DAILY GROUND PURE UNADULTERATED COFFEE.—Genuine Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; and Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1 per lb.; Whole (raw) Coffee, at Re. 1 and As. 12 per lb. respectively. Price list of Tea on application.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER immediately. Apply to "P.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—A CLERK who is willing to make himself generally useful, salary, Rs 60. Bombay Candidates must apply not by letter, but personally to JOHN MANN, Esq., Practical Phrenologist, 16, Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO WOOLLEN MILL-OWNERS AND OTHERS.—WANTED.—A situation as FINISHING MASTER, or as General Assistant in Woollen Mills or any Mercantile Firm. First-class recommendation. Apply to "W," care of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Decent YOUNG EUROPEAN WOMAN, having a thorough knowledge of music, as a Resident Governess for two children, up-country. Apply personally to "S.," care of Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co., 2?, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—To Purchase a BUNGALOW in the Civil Lines, Poona. Liberal price will be given for a good property.—Apply stating particulars to "A. B.," care of Morgan & Balkrishna, Poona.

SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true *par excellence*.—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL RE-OPENS January 16. Apply to HEAD-MASTER.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, prepares boys for the Matriculation Examination. In the last four years 21 Candidates passed out of 22 presented. Boarders received by the Head Master.

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LEPROSY, Dr. G. W. Phillips, Specialist in Leprosy. Address, Bhuoadi, Thana District. Can be consulted any day, and at any time. Pamphlets free on application.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 59 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

PEARSE'S BRIDE CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES are known, quality considered to be the best in India, 7, Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

GENUINE LUSCIOUS SMYRNA FIGS, Specially ordered, 3½ lbs. box for 14 annas, 4½ lbs. box or Re. 1-5 D.—Heerajee & Co. Crawford Market, Below the Tower.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56 Meadows Street.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "LITHO," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BENT-WOOD ROCKING OFFICE CHAIRS (Revolving). Nothing to equal them in ELEGANCE and COMFORT. Work becomes a pleasure, and fatigue is unknown. The very best OFFICE CHAIR ever invented.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
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Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, No. 31, the whole of the stock-in-trade, shop furniture, one aerated water manufacturing machine in complete working order, perfumery, patent medicine, drugs, fancy goods.
The property belonging to Messrs. B. RODRIGUES & Co,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 8, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILLA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation).
Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. Bl. S. W. and M. Co. Ld). Messrs. Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the above named Mill (detailed as per printed list) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1889, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.
The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Baug, measuring about (50) acres and 26 gunthas, leased from its owner, Jia Olnisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which, *viz.* 3½ acres and 20 gunthas has been sublet to Dr Nusserwanji Nowrozi Khambhata for the same period at an annual rent of Rs 409-6. The present Government Summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company, *i. e.*, the purchaser.
N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises, the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichhabhai Haribhai, under an agreement, dated 24th October, 1883, passed by them to the Company, and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during office hours at the Official Liquidator's Office.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warifalia at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 8, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

The only further financial news to hand through Reuter from London since Saturday is the sale of another five lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers by the Indian Council on Calcutta at Friday's rate of 1s. 4 7-16d. and the payment of about £125,000 in Gold into the Bank of England, bringing the week's total to about £700,000, quotations for Consols and other Stocks and Silver coming unchanged.

There is nothing from Liverpool or New York regarding Cotton which was not included in our last report. The General Produce Markets also were without movement. The Import of Linseed was 21,000 quarters against 6,000 quarters imported during the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,15,697
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	6,819
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	10,01,156
Government Securities	Dec	„	5,60,810
Loans	Dec.	„	16,08,028
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	2,04,372
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,31,801
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	19,29,216

It will be seen from the above figures that the increase shown in the Cash Balance is over 19½ lakhs, while for the previous week it was 12 lakhs; but whereas, in the latter case, the decrease in the trade demand was partly counterbalanced by considerable Government withdrawals, the opposite state of things has since prevailed, and the Cash Balance has been helped by Public Deposits, trade requirements, notwithstanding a heavy falling off in loans, having contracted by only some 8 lakhs against a diminution of 20½ lakhs for the preceding week. The Bank of Bengal having raised its rate to 9 per cent. is one per cent. above our Presidency Bank's minimum, and we are now past the period when greater ease may be looked for; but if the Banks follow the policy which they pursued last season—and which cheaper Money in London should tend to facilitate—there should be no reason to apprehend the stringency which had become chronic at the season of the year which we are now approaching.

COTTON.—There was no repetition to-day of the active demand for arrival contracts on the part of European houses and local mills as well as native operators, which prevailed on Saturday; but in view of the rise of 1-16d. in Mid.-American in Liverpool on Saturday, the tone of our market has been firm, and an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 has been established in Bengals, other descriptions being unchanged in value. A moderate business aggregating some 3,000 bales is reported this evening, the principal item being about 1,500 bales of ready Chalisgaum and Dhulia, at Rs. 195-6; with smaller lots of Hinghunghat, at Rs. 218; Julgaum, at Rs. 207-9½; and Bengals, at Rs. 172-78. A line of "Good" and "Fine" Bengals was also booked for this month's delivery at Rs. 170 and Rs. 196 per candy, respectively.

WHEAT continues very quiet, only a small business having been done to-day, while prices are quite unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Linseed has been in much better demand to-day, and considerable transactions have transpired, while an advance of ½ anna per cwt. has been quoted, the market having been firm at closing at Rs. 6-14-0 to 7-0-0 per cwt. In other seeds we have to report a quiet but steady market with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,620	bales.
Wheat	16,517	cwt.
Linseed	2,715	„
Gingelly	4,907	„
Groundnuts	2,131	„

FREIGHTS have become weak again, but there is no quotable change in rates. Business has been done to-day in Wheat for Antwerp at 22s. 6d. and in Seeds for Dunkirk at the same rate, both for this month's shipment.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32d. and 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, respectively, and at 1s. 4 21-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and has since become very firm. A considerable business in forward credits was reported at the rates named in the morning, but from Calcutta, where the market has been supported by an advance in the Bank of Bengal's rates to 9 per cent. the quotation for Demand comes 1s. 4 9-16d. and we close strong here. Bank Demand is said to have been done at 1s. 4½d., but it is scarcely yet a quotation. Credits are 1s. 4 11-16d. for January, 1s. 4 21-32d. for February, 1s. 4¾d. for March-April, and 1s. 4 19-32d. for May. We quote ready rates at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Credits do.	1·76½	„
Francs do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady for Cash at 97 5-16 for Fours; and the same rate was quoted for the February account buyers, but in the afternoon the account rate hardened a little, and 97⅜ became the quotation. For 4½ per cents. 163½ is the nominal rate.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day, and the only changes we have to notice are a decline of Rs. 5 per share each in City of Bombay, Lukmidas Khimjee, at Rs. 1,040 and Rs. 975, respectively; of Rs. 7½ in Queen, at Rs. 950, and an advance of Rs. 15 in Bombay-Burma Trading, 1st issue, at Rs. 3,215, and of Rs. 5 in the others, at Rs. 805 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	930
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	985
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do	£19
National Bank India	37,[illegible]	£125 [illegible]		[illegible]	136

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,061
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,030
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	200
	750	200	150		151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	520
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3215xd
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	805xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	0	10	Rs.	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 1	90
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	2	8 p.	23
Pearse and Co., Ld	1,000	10	10	Rs 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	R 8	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	10	1 0	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,320
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	10	10	Rs 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	00	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co	..			p	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

EKIN—PHILLIPS—Dec 12, at Lyncombe, Bath, Tom Charles Ekin, of Royal-crescent, W. to Emily Mary, daughter of Maj A Phillips, late Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Dec 16, at Combe Lodge, Wimbledon-park, Georgina, wife of Dr T G Balfour, F R S, Surg-General, aged 69.
BATTYE-CUMMING—Dec 19, at Kensington-gardens-square, George Wynyard Battye-Cumming, Esq. late Bengal Civil Service, aged 83.
BAX—Dec 20, at Old Charlton, Kent, William Hanson Bax, late Commander P S N Company, aged 55.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOTT—December 15, at North Lukhimpur, Assam, the wife of J C Arbuthnott, of a daughter.
ATKINSON—December 30, at Rajanpur, the wife of Colonel T R B Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
ELTON—December 31, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain A G G Elton, 1st Battalion The Connaught Rangers, of a son.
HAY-WEBB—January 1, at Mooktapore, Tirhoot, the wife of C R Hay-Webb, of a daughter.
HOOPER—January 3, at Lambsknowe, Ootacamund, the wife of David Hooper, Government Quinologist, of a daughter.
HEIMPEL—January 5, at Dindigul, the wife of Fritz Heimpel, of a daughter.
NUGENT—January 4, at Bellary, the wife of C P C Nugent, Chaplain, of a daughter.
ROBBINS—December 25, at Calcutta, the wife of A J Robbins, of a daughter.
RONALDSON—January 3, at Ormes Road, Kilpauk, the wife of Edward Ronaldson, of a son.
SWANN—December 29, at Ahmednuggar, the wife of Captain J C Swann, 1st Bo Grenadiers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RIDDELL—ROWLANDSON—At Coimbatore, by the Rev J B Trend, M A, Captain W H Riddell, Bedfordshire Regiment, D A A G, for Musketry, Madras, to Emily Lethbridge, eldest daughter of Colonel George Rowlandson, Commanding Southern District.

DEATHS.

KNOX—December 20, at Naini Tal, Alexander Broadbent Knox, aged 1 year.
WILSON—January 1, at Benares, George Horace Wilson, Contractor, aged 52 years, after a short illness.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1889.

LORD REAY will return to Bombay to-morrow from an enjoyable and useful tour in some of the southern districts of what Sir M. E. Grant Duff would call his satrapy. His Excellency has on this occasion wisely blended business with pleasure. He has received many deputations, listened to many addresses, and made many speeches. In addition to that he has enjoyed the hospitality of one of the most hospitable of Commissioners. And, despite the cares of office, he has, we must all hope, spent his Christmas as merrily as the rest of us. Some who had gone before him in search of the picturesque had given glowing accounts of the route he was to follow. Karwar, we have been told, is one of the most beautiful ports in the world. The Gersoppa Falls, within hearing of whose mighty roar the gubernatorial party spent their Christmas, have more than once been made the subject of some glowing word pictures. Lord Reay on at least one occasion happily turned to account the remarkable natural surroundings which made his tour so pleasant. Theologians have found in Nature "a parable of Grace." Lord Reay finds in Nature a parable of policy. For the members of the Siddapore local board, in whose taluka the Gersoppa Falls are to be found, Lord Reay drew an appropriate practical inference from that remarkable phenomenon. Such a prominent feature of picturesque grandeur, he told his visitors from Siddapore, taught us a lesson. The lesson is too long for us to quote here, but it will suffice to say that while the Congress was busy at Allahabad, the Governor of Bombay was cautioning the good people of Canara that "in the administration of this country especially we must avoid cataracts, and give heed to tidal restrictions as represented by national idiosyncrasies and varieties of national character." Thus it will be seen that the didactic value of a Governor's tour may have a very close relation to the scenic character of his route. Canning derived one of his most strikingly eloquent metaphors from the sight of a man-of-war that was riding in full sail outside Portsmouth; and it is not surprising that the Governor of Bombay found material for an equally suggestive metaphor in the rushing of the waters of Gersoppa. Governors on tour, however, are usually as ready to learn as to teach. They tour as much for the redress of other people's grievances as for their own pleasure, and even a Christmas trip brings them within hearing of many local wants and aspirations. They are very much in the position of French Deputies, who never come in contact with their constituents without having proof tendered to them of the shocking neglect of their department by the powers that be. In this presidency there is no reluctance to speak out on these occasions. If a district thinks it ought to have a railway it says so. If it feels that the Government is not doing as much for its schools as it ought to do the complaint is put forward with no lack of confidence. Karwar, for example, after having for several years lived on the hope that it would have a railway of its own, pointedly asks why its hopes should not be realised. The question carries us back to a controversy that was long since fought out with great spirit, and the answer to it is to be found in a line of railway running through Portuguese territory. Lord Reay holds out no hopes for a railway for Karwar, either at present or in the immediate future. Marmagoa has been chosen as the terminus of the great line of railway that has already opened the large districts of Southern India to communication with the West Coast, and the decision, long since practically carried out, is beyond revision. There is, however, one scheme of railway construction in Canara, concerning which the public would like to have had some information—a scheme the chief purpose of which is to open up the Canara forests to the Southern Mahratta Railway on the one side and to the river leading to Karwar on the other. The survey was made last cold weather, and perhaps it is too soon to look for a definite declaration of the views of the Government about the scheme. Lord Reay spoke more hopefully concerning the prospect of improving steamer communication between Karwar and the coast ports, one obstacle to which would be removed if the port dues were to disappear. Wherever Lord Reay went he was pursued by the spectre of educational retrenchment. Whatever may be said as to the grounds of complaints on this score, the persistency with which they were urged does very plainly show that the heart of the intelligent native public is in the work of education, at all events when the Government will bear the cost of it. Lord Reay denies that the High Schools of Poona and Ahmednugger are in danger of being abolished. We never supposed that they were. But a good many people regard the determination of Government to withdraw from the direct management of High Schools as equivalent to a sentence of death upon those institutions. The Government apparently are anxious that those who take this view of the situation should realise that the fortunes of higher education are to a very large extent in their hands. The policy of Government—a policy forced upon them by considerations not entirely financial—is to do less than it has done hitherto in that direction, and to encourage Municipalities to do more for primary education. In their recent Resolution the Government of Bombay spoke of the model institutions which it intended still to maintain, and its agencies of inspection and training colleges "as the best aids which Government can promise education in the future." The prospect for middle schools is not so unsatisfactory as some of Lord Reay's visitors in the southern districts seem to think. Last year there was a notable increase in the attendance in this class of schools under municipal management, while the attendance in primary schools showed a falling off. Lord Reay took the opportunity the other day of pointing out that this is a reversal of the Government policy. The first duty of a Municipality, he pointed out, is to aid primary education; and so long as they did this, they would be justified in refusing funds for higher education. Lord Reay must not be surprised if this declaration is interpreted as a confirmation of the prevailing belief that the zeal of the Government in the cause of higher education has been of late considerably tempered. The Government are at all events obviously anxious to put to a practical test the sympathy for this kind of education which prevails amongst the intelligent native public throughout the presidency. At two places on his route, Dharwar and Hubli, the importance of aiding technical education was strongly pressed upon his notice. At Hubli, which has become the most important railway centre, the solution of the problem will rest to a large extent with the railway authorities, who are already disposed to co-operate in the work. Here and there in the tour an interesting insight was into the methods of local self-government in vogue in the mofussil. Dharwar, like Beau Brummel, had its "little failures" to acknowledge. Ten years ago it borrowed Rs. 36,000 from Government wherewith to provide itself with water. The enterprise failed owing to insufficient catchment area. And now the Municipality ask that they may be relieved from the liability to pay off the Rs. 21,000 still due upon the loan. The request is one which will not be easy to comply with. But the incident is instructive. We take it that if a sanitary board had been organised at head-quarters on the basis lately suggested by the Government of India, the Dharwar Municipality would not have been permitted to make for itself a reservoir with insufficient catchment area. There has been in fact just a little too much local self-government, and too little guidance from head-quarters. Lord Reay's interview with the Canara Forest Association gave him an opportunity of tendering good advice on a subject to which early in his administration he devoted his attention with an earnest desire to do justice to all the interests involved. He gave an excellent summing up of the true principles in the light of which Forest policy should be regarded when he observed: "You have to criticise unscientific destruction of the existing resources of the ryot, and not only to criticise the occasional mistakes of an overburdened administration." It was nevertheless through candid criticism of the mistakes of the administration in the Thana district that forest grievances in this part of the presidency have been mitigated, if not removed, and we should be reluctant to say that in Kanara, which is further removed from the influence of an effective public opinion, there is no need for the same thing.

SIR HENRY MORLAND'S proposal that Sir John Fowler should be asked to give his opinion as a scientific expert in regard to the Bombay Reservoirs, on which an outlay of two lakhs is contemplated with a view to rendering them water-tight, was approved yesterday by the Bombay Corporation. This distinguished engineer was consulted by the cities of Glasgow and Sydney in regard to waterworks in course of construction, and he has expressed his willingness to give an opinion as to the best course to be adopted in regard to the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Reservoirs. One member indeed took heated exception to the proposal to ask for Sir John Fowler's opinion, as a "slight" to the Engineers in the service of the Municipality. Oddly enough, this objection was coupled with an intimation that the proper course to take is to procure an engineer of acknowledged eminence from England or France to take all the Bombay water-works in hand and carry them out "to the satisfaction of the Corporation." The Municipal Commissioner stated that he had consulted all the engineers concerned, Mr. Clerk, who has charge of the Tansa works, being also present, and they were of opinion that while there is no professional difficulty rendering it necessary to consult another engineer, yet, as there is a proposal to expend two lakhs on repairs and nine lakhs on another reservoir for the Tansa supply, it is right and reasonable to take the opinion of an expert of wide experience. They do not regard the proposal to take that course as involving any slight whatever upon them. In Europe it is quite a matter of course to obtain the views of a man of special experience in regard to the progress of a work of any magnitude. In this connection it may be mentioned that when General Todleben was preparing to invest Plevna after the first defeats, experienced by his predecessors in command, he did not disdain to act upon the opinion of Von Moltke, who gave his advice as a friendly expert, that the proper course to pursue was to establish a series of little Plevnas at a convenient distance around, and wait until Osman Ghazi saw fit to attack them. It never occurred to the great Engineer who defended Sebastopol that it would be a slur upon his professional reputation to take a hint from the investor of Metz and Paris as to how best to surround a Turkish fortress.

IN regard to the question of the Bombay water-supply it appears that the level of water in the Vehar Lake is lower than it has been for the last twenty-nine years owing to the deficient rainfall last monsoon. Should the next monsoon be as scanty, great suffering during the year 1890 will be inevitable. Mr. Ollivant, therefore, recommended that Rs. 20,000 should be at once expended in enlarging the catchment area for Vehar and the Tulsi Lakes, by cutting canals which will answer a temporary purpose. Next year the principal of these canals will be lined with masonry at the cost of a lakh—an outlay which will greatly increase the provision against future periods of comparative drought, usefully supplementing the supply to be looked forward to in 1891 or 1892 from Tansa. When this project was approved by the Standing Committee Mr. Ollivant, to lose no time, advertised for tenders for the work in anticipation of a vote of the Corporation, granting the Rs. 20,000. The money was granted yesterday afternoon after a brief discussion, only two members offering any opposition. There will be some difficulty in tiding over the next hot weather with the short water-supply, but the improvement in the arrangements for filtering the water will enable the supply to be taken from a lower level in the lakes than has hitherto been deemed expedient.

IT will be remembered that some weeks ago the High Court (Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine) issued notices to Sindekar, Dabir, Sathbhai, and others, who were witnesses in the Hanmantrao case, to show cause why the order made by Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate of Poona, declining to entertain the complaint made against them by one Narayen Sathe, should not be set aside. The notices were made returnable to-morrow, when the matter was to come on for argument before a full bench, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Yesterday, however, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Government Pleader, appeared before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Court, and moved for a week's postponement on the ground that the counsel engaged were not ready to proceed with the matter. The Chief Justice granted a postponement, but said he was unable to fix a day, remarking that notice would be given to the parties when the date of hearing was fixed upon.

A MEETING of the Committee for the relief of the relatives of those lost in the Vaiturna will be held this afternoon at 5-15 at the Sailors' Home.

AT the end of the present month Mr. Gladstone will pay a visit to Lord Dufferin at Rome.

An Italian Commission will shortly deliberate on the question whether Italy shall consent to a renewal of the Latin Monetary Convention, which expires on the 1st of January 1891.

THE High Court reopened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas vacation. In the two Division Courts on the Appellate Side the Chief Justice sat with Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Jardine with the newly-appointed Acting Judge, Mr. Justice Candy. On the original side of the Court, Mr Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Parsons presided in the three Division Courts.

A CALCUTTA paper hears a curious story *apropos* of the recent Drawing-Room, to the effect that among the new presentations was a married lady whose husband had sent in her name along with the name of a lady to present her, without the latter having been consulted. Moreover, it is said the two ladies were absolute strangers. If the story is true, it points, our contemporary thinks, to a laxity in the system in a direction other than those to which we have already called attention. The entire arrangements would seem to need overhauling. It should hardly be necessary to suggest that notice of new presentations ought to be accepted only from the lady (or gentleman in the case of Levées) whose name is submitted as guaranteeing the suitability of the new admission to the Government House list.

THE *Indian Daily News* is reluctant to endorse our testimony to the improved tone of the Allahabad Congress, and say it would have had more confidence in the reality of the improved tone, if the moderate party in the Congress had shown themselves bolder and more influential, and had succeeded in obtaining a formal acknowledgment of past sins and a declaration of repentance. While the Congress continues to "see nothing wrong" in such very questionable methods of agitation as have been adopted in its name—methods that have called forth the strongly-expressed disapproval of the head of the Government—we are afraid there is little hope of its developing into a useful and respectable institution.

MR. PARNELL offers the leaders of the Indian National Congress some exceedingly judicious advice, says the *St. James Gazette*, sarcastically. Assuming that India already possesses a certain though limited measure of self-government, Mr. Parnel recommends that this should be used as a means of educational development, to fit the masses for a higher and more extended system of self-rule. Now, as every town in British India has its municipal committee, and every district its board, the committees and boards consisting in great part of elected members, it is obvious that the Indian patriot has a wide field already open to him for the display of his capacity for autonomy. As a matter of fact, this is not exactly what the patriot wants. Ninety-nine out of every hundred supporters of the National Congress would infinitely prefer a well-paid clerkship in a Government office to the unpaid dignity of being ward or district member.

ANOTHER Parisian mystery is occupying the attention of the police. On Friday, December 7th, a very pretty blonde young lady, fashionably dressed and with a bundle under her arm, stood at the corner of the Rue de Pont Neuf and the Rue de Rivoli, and hailed cab No. 829, driven by a cabman named Prost. "To the Gare St. Lazare," she exclaimed, "and drive quickly!" Arriving at the Gare St. Lazare, the young lady jumped from the cab with alacrity, paid the cabman, and disappeared in the station. The cabman was just driving off, when he was hailed by other parties, who, on getting into the cab, said:—"Cocher, there is a package here in your cab." The cocher recognised the bundle as that which had been under the young lady's arm in the Rue du Pont Neuf. He took the bundle and placed it in the boot of his cab. At about one o'clock, Prost went to his room in the Rue Chaufourniers and thought he would see what the package contained. As soon as he untied the string, the foot of a dead child appeared. Prost did not stop to look further, but went to the Commissariat of Police with his bundle. The Commissary, M. Pajot, examined the mysterious package, and found carefully wrapped up the dead body of a little child, whose neck bore unmistakable evidence of the child having been strangled.

As yet no officer in the Navy has ever reached the exalted rank of Admiral of the Fleet, while on what is popularly known as the right side of sixty, and it is a striking illustration of the slowness of promotion in the senior ranks of the naval service when it can be claimed for Admiral Lord John Hay, G.C.B., who will next week be advanced to the highest honour in his profession that he is at sixty-one years of age the youngest flag officer who has ever reached that dignity. Both Sir, Geoffrey Hornby, who was a captain at twenty-seven, and Sir Charles Elliot, who through great family influence, found himself promoted from commander to captain at the early age of twenty-three, were sixty-three when they passed on the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, and the late Sir Alfred Ryder, who was also very fortunate in his promotion, was close upon sixty-five when he obtained the honour. Even Nelson, who was made a rear-admiral at forty for his memorable share in Jervis's action off Cape St. Vincent, could scarcely have risen in the ordinary course of promotion to the highest honour of the servive before he was in the sixties. When, however, it is borne in mind that the rank of Admiral of the Fleet corresponds with that of Field-Marshal in the Army, the advantage in point of years will be found vastly in favour of the naval service.

MOST of our readers are aware, says the *Photographic Journal*, that the chief difficulty in constructing telescopes of such magnitude as that of the Lick Observatory lies in the production of the mere pieces of glass out of which the huge lenses have to be made, the main cause of this being the liability to the production of striæ and inequality of refracting power, through unequal strains during cooling. The vast difficulty of avoiding such strains is indicated by the contents of an interesting paper lately read by Professor S. P. Thompson at a meeting of the physical Society. He has devised a method of ascertaining the presence of unequal internal strains in small pieces of glass, such as thermometer tubes, &c., by immersing them in a liquid of equal refracting power and observing by polarised light. Of all the thermometers shown none were free from strains, and a member present wished to know if any such existed. Another member expressed a doubt whether it was possible to perfectly anneal anything. Mr. Hilger had found that plates of glass with parallel sides give the best result when cut up for various optical purposes.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EMIN PACHA

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Fresh rumours are again current that Emin Pacha has been captured by the Mahdists.

THE REPTILE PRESS AND SIR ROBERT MORIER.

DISGRACEFUL INSINUATION.

BERLIN, JAN. 6.

The semi-official papers here insinuate that the denial of the late Marshal Bazaine, sent by Sir R. Morier to Count Herbert Bismarck, was fabricated.

THE DEFEAT AT SAMOA.

The official account published here of the fighting in Samoa states that Mataafa's men, led by an American named Klein, surprised the German sailors and marines, and that in the encounter that followed, the Germans lost one lieutenant and fifteen men killed, and two officers and thirty-six men wounded.

THE SEINE CONTESTED ELECTION.

PARIS, JAN 6.

The Republican Party have selected M. Jacques to oppose the candidature of General Boulanger in Paris.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 7.

Caloude's examination was continued to-day. Witness said:—Sathe's conversation with me was before Mr. Crawford's suspension. Sathe asked me to assist him. He knew that he would discover certain frauds, and asked me to make statements, and that he would further my prospects. I said nothing. He sent for me again and said that he was only joking, and asked me to forget all about the matter. I told Mr. Moore and Mr. Nugent about this visit. I was transferred to Malwa in December 1887. I told Mr. Keyser I did not wish to go. At that time Mr. Crawford was in Calcutta. The telegram was sent to Mr. Crawford. There is no truth in the suggestion that Mr. Crawford wanted to keep me here as sub-Agent. I first saw Hanmantrao in April 1887 about occupying his house. I also studied Canarese with him. As Mamlatdar I was asked to purchase things for Government officers, and was generally paid after a time. I did this for Mr. Kyte in 1874. I did not see Mr. Crawford after his suspension.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham witness said that he had been in Poona since July 1886. He knew Vinze well. Witness was referring to the murders of 1887 when he spoke of the Whitechapel murders. He swore no one had spoken to him on the subject since Saturday.

Ramchandra Govind, who was next called, produced a book where all Mr. Crawford's promissary notes were entered. Witness continued:—I was sent for by Mr. Ommaney and was asked if Joghi had given Mr. Crawford money through me. I said no. Joghi was taken to a tent by Bhimbai and two others. I heard him shriek out. I was then taken before Mr. Kennedy with Joghi. Joghi then made a statement which was false.

Bhao Tumbde called, stated that he was Patel of Ootoor. Witness added:—I was in Poona just before Mr. Crawford's suspension and saw B. G. Sathe. He asked me if I knew anything about Mr. Crawford taking bribes. I said that I knew nothing. I then left shortly after. A warrant was issued against me, and I was taken before the Mamlatdar of Juner, who sent me to Poona. I came to Poona, and was asked by two persons to give evidence. I was then taken before Mr. Gamble, and stated that I knew nothing.

Gopal Mahadeo, Mr. Crawford's Hamal, stated that he knew Abbas. Witness further added: I never saw him bring anyone to the bungalow. The Chief of Bhore only saw Mr. Crawford on the way up to Mahableshwar.

At this stage of the proceedings, the court adjourned.

RETIRED OFFICERS RECEIVING PRESENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The wife of a retired Madras civilian, now living in England, had received a present of shawls, rings, and other articles from a Rani of the Southern Presidency. Before accepting them, her husband wrote to the Under-Secretary of State for India for permission to accept the presents. Viscount Cross, after considering the matter in Council, replied that although strictly speaking the rules on this subject apply only to officers in the actual service of Government, the Secretary of State thinks that it is clearly objectionable that retired officers should receive presents. If such a practice were to be approved of, it might obviously lead to a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the law, and to the rules, and to the aspersions on the character of public officers. Viscount Cross therefore accepting the writer's assurances in respect of the present case, strongly advises that his wife should decline to accept the Rani's present.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

Only a small Survey party accompanies the Lushai Expedition. Lieutenant Pollen, R. E., goes as Deputy Superintendent in charge.

THE REMOUNT DIRECTORSHIP.

Colonel Deane reverts to his post in the Military Department on the return of Colonel Benjamin Williams, C. B., to the Remount Directorship, but leaves by the next mail on short leave home.

THE CALCUTTA SECRETARIAT OFFICES.

The Government of India is about to answer the Secretary of State's Despatch suggesting fixed dates for the opening and closing of the Secretariat offices at Calcutta. No question of principle, however, is involved, as the India office fully approves of the annual move of the office to Simla.

THE IRON WORKS AT BARAKUR.

The Bengal Government is considering the question of transferring the Iron Works at Barakur to a private company.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL GIB, C. B.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 7.

The Commander-in-Chief in general orders mentions about the retirement of General Gib from the Secunderabad command. His Excellency places on record the appreciation of the excellent services the Major-General has rendered during his long and meritorious career of nearly forty six years in India. The post from which General Gib retires is a very important one, and the efficient manner in which he has exercised the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has merited His Excellency's approval.

THE FIRE AT COCHIN.

(FORM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 7

All the premises are, it is said, insured, excepting Mr. Brunton's, who has lost about several lakhs worth of machinery. Messrs Volkart Brothers loss is estimated at about four lakhs, other firms suffer heavily. Four fire engines were used, but were of little use with such inflammable material burning. Shipping operations at the time were in full swing, this being the busiest season. Nothing definite is yet known of the manner in which the fire originated in the native craft, but reports ascribe it to incendiarism. The craft was under three attachments, which lends weight to the rumour. The local clergyman has appealed to the public for help for the poor people thrown out of employment.

THE PATNA CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The Patna case is coming on in a day or two. Messrs. Gasper and Mearth appear for Miss Abraham, and Mr. Woodroffe for Mr. Quinn.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN 7.

A special telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* states that, on the morning of the 1st instant, General Collett's force marched out of camp at Hetoliya in fighting order, the enemy being expected to attack in six miles of thick jungle through which the first part of the road ran. The 1st Beluchis formed the advanced guard with the Beluche Mounted Infantry scouting in front, under Lieutenant Tighe. No attack, however, was made until the proposed camping ground was reached. Here two shots were heard from the hills on the left, and the Mounted Infantry advance guard immediately rushed to the front, and fell upon a body of 500 or 600 of the Karennis, and cutting off a retreat into the hills, drove them into the plain. Major Broome had already been sent in support with 60 Beluchis, but General Collett who had gone up the hill a little in advance hearing the firing getting more rapid, and that the Mounted Infantry was already in pursuit, sent Colonel Sartorius and Lieutenant Fowler with the remaining Beluchis and the Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant Lowndes, as an additional support. Meanwhile the Mounted Beluchis divided themselves into two parties, one searching the hills, and the other into the wide plain forming the Lowikor district. Several times they came up to the flying enemy, who turned and made a stubborn resistance, the Karennis engaging the Beluchis bravely with sword and spear. The Mounted Beluchis, out of 70, lost Jemadar Ramsingh, four men killed and seven wounded severely. The enemy's loss was fully 150, the track of the Mounted Infantry being marked by the bodies of the enemy for about 5 miles almost up to the Mobye river. Lieutenant Jackson, R. E., had a narrow escape when returning with the Mounted Infantry. He saw a lot of armed Karennis streaming out of a village; Mr. Jackson tried to capture one of them who fired at him. The bullet struck the pommel of the saddle. The Karenni then dropping the gun, struck Lieutenant Jackson on the forehead with a Dha, causing a slight scalp wound. The enemy was composed of villagers of the Lowikor district.

The Chiefs which Poora and Pooradah said had killed General Collett, advanced on Lowikor at 6 p. m., and found the place deserted. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Tighe and Surgeon Crimmins for the smart way in which they engaged the enemy. There was no sign of Sawlapaw, but his son was present during the engagement. The column marches on Lawpeta to-morrow, and hope to reach and occupy Sawlon on the 7th. The health of the troops is good. The weather is splendid.

Later news of the 3rd instant states that the troops are crossing the Mobye river road opposite the bank, this being the best route.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, arrived here from Liverpool this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, homeward bound from Bombay, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Teresa, from Trieste, left here this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JAN. 7.

H. M. S. Tamar, from Portsmouth; French Mair steamer Irrawady, from China; and Mail steame Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	82
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42¼

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 6.

10 p.m.	75·2

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	83·1

MR. LEE-WARNER'S ADDRESS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am anxious that the European public should understand that, though Mr. Lee-Warner's lecture on Tuesday is to be addressed to educated natives of India, it will most probably be of equal interest to European ladies and gentlemen, and that I hope many of the latter may be able to make it convenient to be present. One great object of these lectures is to bring together the Europeans and natives in Bombay, whose interests are surely identical. The subject selected by the lecturer is of exceeding interest, and, no doubt, his method of dealing with it will be helpful to many who, in these days of eager and earnest thought, feel called upon to criticise current topics of public interest.—Yours, &c.,

A. GOLDWYER LEWIS,
January 7th, 1889. Acting Archdeacon.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE AT BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask you to allow me space in your issue of to-morrow for the publication of this letter, in which I wish to make known the programme of proceedings at the Diocesan Conference? I may perhaps be allowed to state that any communicants of the Church of England, who wish to be present, will be welcome and, if they wish to speak, should send their cards up to the President.

1st Session.—Thursday morning, 10 a.m.
(a) Parochial Guilds.
(b) Spiritual help to the laity.

2nd Session.—Thursday afternoon, 3 p.m.
(a) Additional work in out-stations.
(b) The offertory: the Church's source of income.

3rd Session.—Friday morning, 10 a. m.
(a) Canon Taylor's strictures on Mission work.
(b) The attitude of the Church towards the education of non-Christians.

4th Session.—Friday afternoon, 3 p. m.
The extension of Church work generally.

I may add that the Bishop's charge, though primarily addressed to the clergy, will be of interest to the laity, and will be delivered on Wednesday afternoon about 4-30 p.m.—Yours, &c.,

A. GOLDWYER LEWIS,
7th January 1889. Acting Archdeacon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 21.

LONG before this letter reaches Bombay, the engagement fought yesterday in the neighbourhood of Suakin will have become ancient history. You will already have received the details by telegraph, and whether your readers agree with Lord Randolph Churchill that Her Majesty's Ministers have embarked on "a silly and stupid policy," or concur with the Marquis of Salisbury that they have only done what they were bound to do by the promises made to the Khedive by their predecessors, all will recognise that the operations were well planned and admirably carried out. Although the action of the Government has been much criticized in Parliament and the Press, there are no signs that the Suakin expedition is particularly unpopular with the masses: that the exact contrary is the case if the Colchester Election may be taken as an indication of the feeling of the Democracy generally. Of course if, instead of achieving a brilliant victory (if that is not too strong an expression), Sir Francis Grenfell's force had met with a serious reverse, the effect would possibly have been different. As it is, although there is, in spite of Lord Salisbury's endeavours at Scarborough yesterday to reassure the public mind, some anxiety as to the future, the display of "weak sentimentalism" which is always with us, is on this occasion confined to a small knot of politicians, of whom Sir Wilfred Lawson is the foremost, and to a certain half-penny newspaper which circulates extensively in the eastern districts of the Metropolis. The mantle of poor Cameron seems to have fallen upon Mr. Bennett Burleigh, who was one of the first of the specials to go out to Suakin, and who beat the other correspondents by several hours. His account of the fight appeared in a later edition of his paper, the *Daily Telegraph*, which was being sold at Charing Cross before a considerable portion of the people of London were out of bed. Mr. Burleigh, who does not now distinguish himself for the first time as a war reporter, will be remembered for the *rencontre* he had with the police during the Trafalgar Square disturbances a year ago. In politics, he is a decided Radical, and more of a party man than members of the journalistic profession usually are. When not engaged on distant expeditions he is employed as a lobbyist, but he has higher Parliamentary aspirations than to be a collector of political gossip, and at the General Election of 1885 he came within measureable distance of defeating Sir William Pearce, whose death occurred a few days ago. As Mr. Burleigh, notwithstanding his strong democratic views, is or was a Unionist, he would have stood a good chance of being returned for the Govan division in place of the late member if the Conservatives could have brought themselves to accept him as their candidate.

The absence of Lord Randolph Churchill from the House last night, when the success of the Suakin attack was officially announced, was generally noted. His lordship had another field-day on Monday, and the vigour with which he assailed the policy of Lord Salisbury gives some corroboration to the stories we hear about Lord Randolph's fierce personal antipathy to his former leader. Sir James Fergusson cut an unenviable figure, and once more caused everybody to ask how so weak a politician ever came to be selected to fill such an important post as that of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir James is generally courteous in the replies he gives to the questions put to him, whether addressed by opponents or friends. On this occasion he was not so polite as usual, and there was justification—as everybody present must have felt—for the indignant terms in which Lord Randolph resented the indignity inflicted upon him. "When I gave a week's notice on a matter of such importance I do think," said the noble lord, "I ought to have received a full answer and a courteous answer; I regret I should have received an insufficient answer, a flippant answer, and a discourteous answer." With an added touch of scorn and bitterness, he proceeded to say: "There have been times, not long ago, when the Under-Secretary would not have given such an answer." Sir James Fergusson, looking very uncomfortable, rose to make some explanation, but Lord Randolph declined to give way, and the Under-Secretary was obliged to resume his seat. "I am expressing my own opinion," the noble lord went on to observe, "and I must adhere to it." Even the *Times*, which would like, if it could, to censure Lord Randolph for the trouble he is giving the leaders of his party, is constrained to admit that Sir James Fergusson's replies were "very remarkable," and that his lordship had a right to complain. The discussion raised by Mr. John Morley was not devoid of other interesting features, though it did not add much information to what was previously known. Mr. Chaplin, who, unfortunately for himself, is not taken either by his friends or foes at his own valuation, afforded the House a good deal of amusement. It is well-known that there is no love lost between Lord Randolph and Mr. Chaplin, who cannot apparently forget the cause of his not being admitted to the Cabinet two years ago. "If the noble lord means what he says," remarked Mr. Chaplin, "why does he not bring forward a vote of censure and condemn the policy of the Government?" When the cheers of the Tories subsided, Lord Randolph shouted out, "If the Government will give me a day, I will do it." Then occurred a funny incident. "Well, sir," replied Mr. Chaplin in his most pompous manner, "if I were leading the House of Commons."—Here the laughter which burst from the Opposition benches was so loud and continuous that it was only with difficulty that the remainder of the sentence could be heard. The idea of the Lincolnshire Squire suggesting himself as leader of the House was irresistibly comic. Mr. W. H. Smith is not exactly an ideal Parliamentary chief, but he is laborious and painstaking which is more than can be said of Mr. Chaplin who never has been, and probably never will be, more than a *dilettante* in politics. The right hon. gentleman seems to be personally as popular in Parliament as on the Turf, but he is wrong in, supposing that he is a great statesman. His close personal friendship with the Marquis of Hartington, whose tastes and temperament are so much like his own, has probably encouraged him in the profound belief he entertains of his own capacity.

It was to be expected that, after Mr. Gladstone in his speech at Limehouse on Saturday evening referred to the "Black Man" incident, Lord Salisbury would take the earliest opportunity of saying something on the subject. Here is what Mr. Gladstone said:—"A very unfortunate circumstance has happened in the use by the Prime Minister of this country of an expression which has given deep offence to many millions of our subjects in India. They have been contemptuously described by Lord Salisbury as black men. I believe there could not be a more absurd description as it regarded the gentleman whom Lord Salisbury in his ignorance supposed to be a black man. But that mistake is not very material. What is important is this—that in a moment of inadvertence the Prime Minister should have applied a disparaging and contemptuous term—because we recollect his reference to the Hottentots—to a majority of Her Majesty's subjects, and after having committed that fault in an unhappy moment of forgetfulness, he should not yet have offered an apology for it. Gentlemen, we wait for that apology, and I believe that the people of India wait for that apology also." Replying to the Limehouse speech at Scarborough yesterday, the Prime Minister dealt with this incident in terms which you will doubtless reproduce elsewhere. The general opinion is that, although the indiscretion committed by Lord Salisbury has been unduly magnified, his explanation is not entirely satisfactory. For example, the *Standard* says:—"It is of course preposterous to pretend, as Mr. Gladstone did, that Lord Salisbury affronted the people of India; but he did undeniably, by a slip of the tongue, refer to an Indian subject of the Crown in a most ungracious and unpleasant manner. He would have done better had he frankly avowed yesterday the regret which he is certain to feel. It was not a case for dialectical justification, but for making amends." The *Times* says of the Prime Minister's words:—"Lord Salisbury *attempts* to explain away his own unfortunate 'black man' remark. The probable truth is that the expression, a kind of colloquialism, slipped out of his mouth unawares, and that it has done much less harm in India than the Opposition pretends to believe, but none the less it was unfortunate, since it gave ground for supposing that Lord Salisbury is much more possessed with race prejudice than is actually the case. However, the matter may now fairly be allowed to rest." The *Daily Telegraph* observes that a "frank disavowal of any intention to give offence by words is in itself an atonement for any offence which may be given, and Lord Salisbury therefore stands acquitted—if indeed he was not acquitted already by all reasonable men—of any deliberate design to wound the susceptibilities of our coloured fellow-subjects. Language, however, which is not designedly offensive may be indiscreetly chosen, and that Lord Salisbury's own language was open to this minor amount of reprehension, he would now, we doubt not, be quite willing to admit." The *Daily News* "finds it impossible" honestly to congratulate Lord Salisbury upon the excuses which he made for himself, and accuses his lordship of still talking as if he believed "that the distinguished Parsee from Bombay was an African negro." As to his lordship's opinion that Parliamentary candidates ought only to be men "born within these isles," the *Daily News* rather weakly reminds the Prime Minister that his present Home Secretary was born in Ceylon. The final conclusion of the leading Liberal organ is as follows:—"Lord Salisbury's original error was grave, but he has capped it by a far more serious offence." The *Pall Mall Gazette* is perfectly shocked at the inadequacy of the explanation, while its rival, the *St. James's*, declares that it will be satisfactory "to everybody except to Mr. Gladstone." It would be a mercy if the matter could now, as the *Times* desires, be allowed to rest, but the controversy, I fear, will, from the tone of the Liberal press, be continued with renewed vigour. The Liberals have not yet offered Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee a safe seat, though that would be an insufficient recompense for the good turn he has been the means of doing them, but I hear that the dinner to be given to him at the National Liberal Club on the 21st of January promises to be on a big scale. It was desired to limit the number of subscribers to a hundred, but I am told that that figure was almost reached within twelve hours of the notice of the dinner being posted in the Club. As hints and suggestions have been made to the contrary, I may say—and my information comes from an unimpeachable source—that the proposal to entertain Mr. Dadabhai sprang up spontaneously among a few independent members of the Club, and that the party managers have had nothing whatever to do with it. The promoters are congratulating themselves on having secured the services of a former Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon, as chairman. I hear privately that another ex-Viceroy of India, who is strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone, has been unsparing in his denunciation of Lord Salisbury's Edinburgh blunder.

Although the split at the National Liberal Club has had some serious results, the retirement of the Unionist members is only partial, and the vacancies are rapidly being filled up. I am told that at the next meeting of the Committee in the first week of January, 250 new members come up for election. The Conservative papers naturally have made as much capital as possible out of the defection of Lord Hartington and his friends, but there never was the shadow of a chance of the Club being obliged to dissolve. Possibly the wish may have been father to the thought, but those who indulged in this rash prediction apparently forget that the National Liberal is the only club left to the Liberal party. The Reform is more or less Unionist; the Devonshire is decidedly so, while of course Brooks's is Whiggish and exclusive. As long at all events as there is a Liberal party, there must be a National Liberal Club. I am told, although I cannot vouch for the story, that the real reason of the recent resignation was not the visit paid to the Club by the Earl and Countess Compton, but a much more serious matter. It is said that Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., who had been using the Club a good deal of late, was hissed by an ill-bred opponent one night in the smoking room. This incident recalls the treatment to which Mr. Gladstone was subjected at the Carlton. I should think that if Mr. Collings had reported the matter to the Committee, an example would have been made of the offender. Mr. Gladstone, judging from his remarks at Limehouse, glories in the secession of the Hartingtonians. *Apropos* of his jubilation, a correspondent of the *Times* thinks it remarkable that Mr. Gladstone should be the man of all others who is found publicly rejoicing and ridiculing others, who find themselves, from the exigencies of political life, placed in the same position he himself was in more than thirty years ago.

The people of London were startled on Tuesday night by the appearance in the evening papers of a report that the Honourable Artillery Company, one of the oldest and most respectable military corps in the kingdom, had suddenly been disbanded. Further inquiries showed that, although matters were bad enough, they were not quite so bad as that. What had happened was that the Prince of Wales as Captain-General and Colonel, the Duke of Portland as Commanding Officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barton as Adjutant had all resigned their commissions, while the arms had been called in by Government. Public opinion almost unanimously takes the side of the Artillery Company; and it is admitted even by those who desire to shield those in high authority that the War Office has acted with inexcusable precipitation. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is so popular not only with the members of the Artillery Company, but with all classes of Her Majesty's auxiliary forces, that it is evident he would not have taken the extreme step of resigning his Commission unless he felt it his duty to the Queen to do so. Assuming that what the friends of the Artillery Company say be true, it would seem that the Prince has been misled by others. It is to be hoped, for the sake of all concerned, that a speedy termination will be put to the present crisis. It hardly needed Mr. Secretary Stanhope's assurance that this historical old corps would not be abandoned, but the sooner it is reorganized the better. One effect of this unfortunate affair will probably be that more care will be exercised in the selection of the Commanding Officer in future. When there are so many retired officers in this country who would be glad to command the Honorable Artillery Company, and whose association with the corps would be an honour to that body, it does seem strange that a mere ornamental Lieutenant-Colonel was chosen as the successor of such a man as Lord Wantage. There are probably faults on both sides; but the appointment of a doubtless amiable but "pleasure-loving" young Duke to command a corps of citizen soldiers, accustomed to work hard themselves and to look for equal industry in their superiors, shows that some occupants of exalted positions have yet to become thoroughly acquainted with the democratic spirit of the times. The Secretary of State for War justifies the cause that has been adopted by stating that the commanding officer—that is, the Duke of Portland—officially reported the corps to be "in a most unsatisfactory condition as regards discipline.

The Nawab Mehdi Hasan is a passenger to Bombay by the present mail. He left London yesterday and visits Naples *en route* to Brindisi. The Nawab leaves behind him many English friends, and I should think he will return to India with pleasant recollections of English hospitality. He early attracted attention by his letters in the London press on social intercourse between natives and Europeans, and his speeches, notably those delivered at the Cutler's Feast and the banquet at the St. George's Club, have done something to quicken the growing interest that is felt at home in Indian affairs. Of the result of his negociations with Messrs. Watson and Co., I am unable to give you any definite particulars. The Nawab's mouth is closed, and so far Mr. Watson has not thought it worth while to take the public into his confidence. I regret to say that Mrs. Mehdi Hasan's health has not sufficiently recovered to enable her to accompany her husband to the East. I am betraying no confidence in saying that during his stay in this country, extending over a period of nearly twelve months, the Nawab has kept a copious diary which, I believe, will shortly be published. As he has been everywhere and seen everything, the experiences of so acute an observer ought to prove interesting reading. His departure is much regretted by his colleagues on the Board of the Hyderabad Railway Company, and particularly by the Chairman, Sir Richard Meade, who has publicly acknowledged his indebtedness to the Nawab for the services he has rendered since he was appointed by the Nizam's Government a director of that undertaking.

You will observe that the home press has given some attention to the serious differences that have sprung up between the authorities of the India Museum and the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, to which I referred last week. So far the comments that have appeared are favourable to the claim of the Museum to be left in undisturbed possession of its galleries, and I am told that if a certain letter written by an illustrious personage on behalf of the 51 Commissioners should ever see the light, public opinion will be more strongly on its side than it is even at present. In some quarters there is a disposition to attribute the friction to the malevolent influences exercised by the Imperial Institute people, and the usually well informed London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* severely takes to task Sir Somers Vine, who, now that Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen has been deposed, has to bear the burden of all the unpopularity attaching to the Institute scheme. There is a consensus of opinion that the Exhibition Commissioners in their own interest are doing an extremely unwise thing in stirring up the mind. We have not heard the last of the particular question raised by Mr. Samuelson in the House a few days ago. There is a spirit of enquiry abroad, and sooner or later the 51 Commissioners will be called upon to render a full account of their stewardship. There is an important principle involved in this matter, which some at least of your readers will understand, but to which I cannot just now more particularly allude.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

EXCEPT for thoroughly Christmas weather, we dwellers in the land of Lotus-eaters were favoured with no signs of the gay and festive season. The even tenor of our lives went on in unbroken and solemn monotony. Even the Christmas waits were *non est* this year. These said "waits" are generally soldiers, and perhaps the passes obtained on Christmas Eve have been rather abused in their use. Any way Christmas Day was ushered in by no carol-singing. A new draft arrived just about the 25th for the Somersetshire, and the strength of that regiment is now, I believe, over 1,000. St. Mary's Church was filled to overflowing on Christmas Day. A large number of soldiers appeared to me to be sent back to their barracks, there being positively no accommodation for them. The church decorations were very tasteful and effective, the font particularly meriting admiration. Private dances and dinners were, of course, the order of the day, but there were no theatricals or public entertainments save and except Professor Chatre's Circus, which is still drawing fair houses. The bazaar "gup" concerning the performing elephant is good and that it converses fluently in Marathi! This alone is a splendid advertisement for the circus. A grand parade was held on New Year's Day. The troops in garrison were reviewed, had the proclamation read to them, and then marched-past. No *contretemps* visible to the untrained civil eye occurred, and the men looked particularly fit and bright. New Year's Day dawned badly for the gharrywallahs. Certain new and undoubtedly excellent regulations have been issued for the improvement of hackney gharry, their drivers, and their drawers, the vulgar and primitive cycle, but the owners of hackney dumneys do not take kindly to the projected improvements, and have all struck. Last night not a single hack gharry could be obtained for love or round abuse or money. Mr. Down, the Superintendent of Police, who has been the cause of the reforms, is away in the districts, and no settlement seems impending yet.

THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is refreshing to find a Manchester man "bewildered"! I never knew one before admit it. But after the recent so-called philanthropic—but in plain English underhand—attempts of the Manchester men to hamper the Bombay spinning industry by calling for further legislation in regard to the factory laws in this country, no one need be surprised if a "T. G." of the species, having arrived in our midst, sets to work to try and teach us our business. Before addressing you it is a pity your correspondent did not at least endeavour to ascertain facts instead of drawing upon his imagination for them. No one is bound to sell to a Marwarree through a Bhattia. Any one can sell direct—numbers do,—but if he does so, is it surprising that the Bhattia or dealear should decline to work with a seller who first goes direct to his buyer? Your correspondent can elect which way he chooses to work.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce does not exist for the benefit of "bewildered Manchester men," and is not likely to be moved by the childish and ignorant remarks of such people. If your correspondent will enquire he will learn what the members of that body decided to do when the matter he complains about was discussed a year ago.

AN IMPORTER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent "A Bewildered Manchester Man" in this morning's issue, I feel sure, has appealed strongly to the feelings of many of our European importing houses, and it is to be hoped that this subject, having been once started may now be so ventilated in your columns, as to bring about a healthier state of affairs. One naturally turns to the Chamber of Commerce for a remedy, but I hardly think much assistance can be given there, as several amongst its most distinguished members have their interests so closely identified with the Bhattias through the piece-goods dealers' freight contract that they would be averse to sacrificing steamers' interests at the expense of piece-goods.

The true remedy, I think, is to be found with the European houses themselves. If they will open their doors to the Marwarees, the latter will come freely enough. There are at present, I am given to understand, several European houses who deal with the Marwarees, but resort to various modes of concealment, so as to enjoy a share of the Bhattias' business as well.

Now, why should there not be free trade in piece-goods as in other articles here? Do the Bhattias buy their goods entirely from the European houses here? No, many of them are now being supplied direct from Manchester and recognize in full the benefits derived from getting as near as possible to the lamb's back for their wool. The Bhattias have taken the initiative and dispensed with the middle-man, and it now remains for the European houses here to do the same and take their business direct from the Marwarees, whenever the latter are willing to give it, together with the business from the Bhattias.

Bombay, Jan. 7. FREE TRADE.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana between the 28th February and the 8th March.

Gentlemen's Single Championship.
Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

Prize Silver Challenge Cup, value, Rs. 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize value Rs. 75.

Gentlemen's Double Championship.
Entrance Fee, Rs. 10 each.

For Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year, and two special prizes value Rs. 50 each.

The above events are open to the Services and members of recognised clubs throughout India.

The best of three sets to decide each match. No vantage games or vantage sets. The scoring will be deuce vantage, vantage all game.

The Lawn-Tennis Association Rules will otherwise be followed.

Entries close on 20th February 1889 at 6 p. m.

The Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup, open to members of the Gymkhana only, will be played for on or about the 4th February 1888.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 3. Entries close 31st January 1889.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Sayani presiding. There were also present:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Majors G. W. Martin and H. O. Selby, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Drs. Thomas Blaney and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Gilbert Reginald, A. M. Gubbay, M. R. Wyer Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsey, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersey Muljee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabdas, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Naorojee Byramjee Suntook, Narayen Gunesh Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmajee. Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, and Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, as chairman of the Standing Committee, submitted the budget estimates for the year 1889-90 as passed by that body. Mr. Dosabhoy said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—In accordance with section 125 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, prepared and laid before the Standing Committee on the 10th November last an estimate of the expenditure, which should, in his opinion, be incurred by the Corporation in the next ensuing official year 1889-90, and an estimate of all balances which would be available for re-appropriation or expenditure at the commencement of the year as well as a statement of proposals as to the taxation which it would be necessary or expedient to impose in the said year. Thereupon under section 126 of the Act the Standing Committee carefully considered the said estimates and proposals, and having regard to all the requirements of the Act, they have, with certain modifications, framed a budget-estimate of the income and expenditure of the Corporation for the next official year. This budget I have now the honour to submit to you for your consideration and sanction. The opening balance for 1889-90, after providing for all grants sanctioned, and likely to be sanctioned, for the current year 1888-89, including the one lakh required by law, is estimated at Rs. 4,50,000, the details of which are given at page 1 of the introductory remarks. During several years past it has been the pleasant duty of my predecessors and for three of myself of congratulating the Corporation upon the prosperous state of our finances. The city is expanding and extending in all directions, and the demand upon our purse for works of sanitation, public improvement, and public convenience is daily increasing, but you cannot have failed after a study of the budget, which has now been in your hands for some days, to notice what would be most gratifying to you that we shall be able to meet, not only our ordinary wants and requirements, but a great many other items of expenditure rendered necessary during the year from the existing sources of our revenue. No change has been proposed in any branch of taxation except what has been necessitated under the new Municipal Act. You are aware, Sir, that the tax on fire insurance companies has been abolished by the Legislature as unjust and unfair, and a provision has been made in the new Act for levying a tax of not less than one-eighth and not more than three-quarters per cent. of the rateable value of property in the city to meet the expense necessary for fulfilling the duties of the Corporation for the protection of life and property from fire. You will thus find that, in addition to the eight per cent. of house tax, the Standing Committee have provided for a fire insurance general tax of half per cent. as the nearest percentage to the cost which is estimated at Rs. 86,738: the income at the said rate will be about Rs. 95,000. I may here observe, with reference to the notice of motion by Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, that the rate be reduced from ½ to ¼ per cent.; that I consider his motion out of order because his proposal is inconsistent with the law as it stands, the Municipal Act requiring the rate to cover the expenditure on the Fire Brigade. One-fourth per cent. of the tax would yield nearly half the amount only of the expenditure on the said account. The other change in taxation under the new Act is the omission of petroleum from the schedule of articles on which town duty is leviable. This will cause a decrease of about Rs. 50,000 in the income from town duties. I will now proceed to make a few remarks on the estimated revenue and expenditure for the year. Exclusive of the aforesaid opening balance of Rs. 4,50,000, the total estimated revenue for the year 1889-90 is Rs. 49,20,200 against Rs. 46,46,750, the estimate for the current year. The net increase in the estimates for the ensuing year over the estimates for the current year is Rs. 2,73,450. The details of the sources from which this increase is derivable are given at pages 1 and 2 of the introductory remarks, but it is as well to mention here that of this estimated increase Rs. 93,000 of the general tax, which has been kept at 8 per cent, the minimum required by law, is owing to the rapid extension of buildings and the rise in rents. My own opinion is that the increase from this source is under-estimated. The increase estimated for the current year over that of last year was Rs. 76,000, whereas when the actual increase is ascertained it will be found to be nearly Rs. 93,000. Any one who goes about the city with his eyes open will find buildings rising Phœnix-like in all directions, and considerable addition is likely to accrue to our revenue from this source. The Standing Committee, however, have thought it wise to accept the estimate of the Municipal Commissioner. The new item of Rs. 95,000 of the general tax at half per cent, to cover the expenditure on fire brigade I have already explained. Rs. 24,000 are shown as expected increase from wheel tax, which is said to be due chiefly to the revenue from bullocks and other animals under schedule G of the Act. Under the former Act no tax was levied on bullocks, buffaloes, and donkeys, but the new Act provides a tax on these animals if kept for draft or pack purposes at one rupee per each quarter. Speaking for myself, I do not think the Wheel-tax Department is working satisfactorily. While the population is daily increasing and the city is growing richer and richer, when carriage builders and importers in the city are thriving and the importation of horses is annually increasing, it must strike strange to any one giving a thought to the subject that the increase from wheel tax is not proportionate to the contributory circumstances around. I give below the revenue from wheel tax on private conveyances in each of the last five years:—

	Rs.
1884-85	1,77,013
18 5-86	1,72,635
1886-87	1,75,880
1887-88	1,78,369
1888-89	1,78,096

These figures speak for themselves, and support the conclusions to which I have arrived. I believe the tax on public land conveyances is also largely evaded. In reply to my enquiries, Mr. Brunton informed me that he is of the same opinion, and that in the course of one day only he found 23 carts plying for hire without paying for their licences. This will give some idea of the number of public conveyances evading the tax. Mr. Ollivant, who has done so much to organise the House Assessment Department on a sound basis, will, I hope, now direct his attention to the department of the wheel tax. The other increases in the halalkhore tax and water tax are due to the extension of service and increased valuation of rentals of property. The increase of Rs. 43,300 under the head of markets is partly due to rise in stall rents and partly to opening of market extension. Other small increases in other items call for no remark. Under the head of decrease in revenue will be observed an item of Rs. 1,19,000, due principally to omission of petroleum from the list of taxable articles and provision of Rs. 50,000 for refunds on this and Rs. 3,000 on flour, the latter re-fund being provided for, for the first time, under the new Act. I now come to the expenditure for the year, to which, no doubt, your attention will chiefly be directed. It is estimated at Rs. 52,24,564, or Rs. 1,74,379 more than the estimate for the current year. Of this increase the largest item of Rs 75,021 is in the Health Department. The members of the Corporation will remember the debate on the condition of the bullocks employed by the Municipality and the report of the Committee appointed to report upon the subject. A good deal of the aforesaid increase has been caused in consequence of the report of the said Committee, which recommended an increase scale of food and an increased number of surplus animals, which will enhance the cost of feeding the bullocks as well as on account of higher contract rates for fodder. I may as well inform the Corporation here that this grant will have to be still further supplemented hereafter by about Rs. 20,000, as the lowest tender just received by the Municipal Commissioner, and now awaiting the sanction of the Standing Committee for the supply of grain is a great deal higher than that of last year. In the Pubic Works or Engineers Department is shown an increase of Rs. 21,979, of which Rs. 1,790 are for drainage, Rs. 600 for watering, Rs. 7,100 for lighting of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, which until recently were left dark at night, and which led to accidents in some cases with fatal results, and of Rs. 12,480 for road repairs. While on the subject of

roads, I beg to draw your atten ion to the large item of Rs. 4,64,976 entered in the budget under the head of Road Repairs. Great were the complaints made last year about the condition of our public roads, and the Corporation will have spent Rs. 5,28,296 on their repairs before the end of February, 1889. For myself I cannot help remarking that there is something radically wrong in the mode in which our road repairing is carried on. We shall have spent, as I have just told you, Rs. 5,28,296 on road repairs in the current year, and will any one say that our roads are to-day better than what they were twelve months ago? We have spent within the last twelve years Rs. 32,65,000 on the repairs of our roads. I do not overlook the fact that new roads have been opened in the city within that period which must lead to increased cost of repairing, but with an expenditure of such a large sum as nearly thirty-three lakhs of Rupees on the repairs of our roads within twelve years, ought they to be in a condition giving rise to continued complaints, and causing a deal of inconvenience and vexation to the public? There is something radically wrong here. Only one of two conclusions can be arrived at. Either the grant for road repairs, though large as it appears to be, is insufficient, or there is a want of skill and proper method in repairing them, or there is careless or insufficient supervision. Anyhow, the evil must be faced, and a proper remedy applied so that we might get an adequate return for the lakhs and lakhs of rupees that we spend on our roads. The increase of Rs. 29,715 in the expenditure on the markets is easily explained. Our markets are painted every two years, and Rs. 10,000 have been entered for the biennial painting charges, and Rs .6,500 are for increased bullock charges as already explained, whereas Rs. 9,654 are added as a nominal water charge. Under the head of education there is an increased charge of Rs. 7,663, of which Rs. 5,000 are for an additional contribution to the one of similar amount given last year to the Victoria Technical Jubilee Institution. I am sure the Corporation will view with approval this additional charge, considering how great will be the return heareafter to the city when the Institution will begin to bear fruit. I must prepare you, gentlemen, for a still further increase of Rs. 20,000 in the educational grant. You must have already seen a notice to this effect from Dr. Blaney, the Chairman of the School Board. I think you will not be unwilling to accept his recommendation. Considering the excellent *personnel* of the board there is no fear of extravagance in that quarter. You will, I think, be also asked to increase the grant on account of hospitals. This morning a notice of motion has been received proposing to ask your sanction for a contribution of Rs. 6,000 to the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary. I know from personal knowledge the great good this infirmary is doing to the poor classes of the people who attend it. Whenever, I have passed it I have seen something like fifty people attending the infirmary which at present is maintained by contributions by charitably disposed persons. If the application for the proposed grant had been received in time by the Standing Committee, it would, I am confident, have received favourable consideration at their hands, at all events. I can speak with certainty of my own support. You will also find the allowance to the auditors increased from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000, which, I am sure, will meet with your approval. More might be said on this subject when the estimates are moved. I need not take up the time of the Corporation by alluding to the other ordinary increases here and there, but I may as well observe here that the proposed provision for any increase to the salary of the Municipal Commissioner is such as to command your warm sympathy and approval, knowing as you all do the heavy, arduous and responsible nature of his duties and how creditably and efficiently they have been performed to the great advantage of the city. I need not say more at present. You will thus see that the net increase in expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,74,379 against Rs. 2,73,450, net increase in income, showing a net gain of about Rs. 99,000 over last year's budget. The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 1,45,636, including the one lakh required by law. You will find from the statement of the several public loans effected by the Municipality and amount of Sinking Fund and interest due thereon, that the net increase to the provision for the year 1889-90 for Sinking Fund and interest on loans is Rs. 35,928-1-7, though no charge will appear in the ensuing year on account of the 6 per cent. local loans (market and house rate loans) raised in 1867 and 1868 as the same will be paid off during the current year. It is unnecessary to allude to the small increase and decreases which appear in the aforesaid statement, but I may be permitted to mention that the decision of the Government of India to restrict the period of our loans to forty years has resulted in an increased charge of Rs. 7,500 for the Sinking Fund of the 12 lakhs Queen's Road, District Sewerage, and Frere Road Water Main Loan. The Standing Committee has also placed before you for the first time this year the Loan Works Budget. At page 48 you will find a detailed statement of Loan Works and Loan Works establishment, showing the estimated income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances for 1889-90. The anticipated balance on the 1st of April, 1889, of the several loans already raised amounts to Rs. 33,11,533-7-5. In the loans to be raised in the ensuing year there will be one for Rs. 25,00,000 on account of Tansa Works, in addition to the loans already raised to the amount of Rs. 72,00,000 on account of the said works, and another for Rs. 4,00,000 for House Sullage Water Connections, Agripada, and Bhooleshwur Market extension, both of which works have already been sanctioned by the Corporation, making a total of the anticipated balance of Rs. 62,11,533-7-5. The expenditure under the heads of several loan works has been shown at Rs. 1,46,390 for establishment and Rs. 41,39,117-4-11 for works, making a total expenditure of Rs. 45,85,507-14-11, thus showing a balance on the first of April, 1890, of Rs. 16,26,025-8-6. You must have noticed a remark in the introductory pages of the budget that, in addition to the works for the House Sullage Water Connections, Agripada, and the Bhooleshwur Market Extension, the Acting Municipal Commissioner recommended the making of a further provision of five lakhs for the cost of a market at Foras Road (Rs. 50,000), road from Framjee Cowasjee Institute to Queen's Road (Rs. 1,30,000), road from Gopi Tank to Matoonga (Rs. 73,122), new bullock stables (Rs. 57,000), and various other works; but the Standing Committee have not included this estimate, as they consider that the four lakhs of loan works, in addition to the one lakh from current revenue is a sufficient amount for any one year, except in such cases as the Corporation may consider exceptionally important or urgent. You will I trust, approve of the action of the Standing Committee. It is not desirable to crowd into one year the work of many. It is, moreover, not desireable to go on increasing "our debt which already amounts to the high figure of over two crores." In connection with this subject I may inform the Corporation that in a recent communication the Government of India remark with reference to our now well-known Resolution to charge to loan funds all new works costing over Rs. 10,000, that it is opposed to the ordinary practice in municipal and public accounts with respect to the division of expenditure between revenue and loan. The practice of companies working for a profit quoted in support of the resolution in the letter of the Municipal Commissioners is, the Government of India observes not relevant, as the capital outlay in that case is productive, and is not, like the outlay on municipal roads, a burden upon the revenues of future years. The Government of India, therefore, hope that the resolution in question will be re-considered by the Corporation, as it is desirable, they say, that too wide an interpretation should not be given to the power exercised by the Municipality of throwing forward charges on the revenues of future years. I would rather refrain from giving any opinion on this important subject now, as it will soon engage the attention of the Corporation. I need not also enter into any explanation now regarding the works, each costing less than ten thousand rupees, which are proposed to be carried out from current revenue to the extent of one lakh of rupees in accordance with the well known resolution of the Corporation. Their necessity will be fully explained at the time the estimates are moved. There is one other matter which I have to bring to your notice pointedly, and I have done. As it happens every year, the heads of the different departments of the Municipality applied this year also for additional hands and some increases to the pay of some of the present incumbents; but the Standing Committee have, except in the case of the Standing Committee and Commissioner's establishment, which I shall fully explain at the time of moving the estimates, made no provision in the budget pending the final consideration of the schedule of establishments, which has to be prepared by the Commissioner under sec. 79 (1) of the Act. Under that section the Municipal Commissioner is required to prepare, soon after the coming into operation of the new Act, a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the other officers and servants who should, in his opinion, be maintained, and the amount, nature of the salaries, fees and allowances which he proposes should be paid to each. When this schedule is prepared and laid before the Standing Committee, it will be their duty under clause 2 of the said section to sanction such schedule either as it stands or subject to such modifications as they deem expedient, provided that no new office of which the aggregate emoluments exceeds Rs. 200 per month, shall be created without the sanction of the Corporation. It is the intention of the Standing Committee, when that schedule is laid before them, to consider thoroughly the necessity of each appointment and the relation of salary to its duties. Until that is done, the Standing committee have refrained from recommending the proposals for any increase in pay or employment of additional hands. The Standing Committee desire to sift this schedule most carefully with a view to ascertain whether the complaint frequently made in this hall, as well as elsewhere, of overgrown establishment and extravagant salaries is just or ill-founded. He concluded by moving that the Corporation should now proceed with the consideration of the budget estimates for 1889-90.

The proposition was seconded by Col. Merewether.

Major Selby took occasion to express his entire dissent from the letter of the Government of India on the subject of loans which was referred to in the chairman's speech. The letter was based on an absolutely erroneous principle, and he took particular objection to the remark that there was no analogy between the principles of business as conducted by the Corporation on the one hand and by the great railway or insurance companies on the other. He had risen to say a word on that occasion on the point, in order that his silence might not be construed into acquiescence in the ridiculous proposition which was contained in the letter.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy, the opening balance was passed at Rs. 4,50,000.

Mr. Dosabhoy then moved that the General Tax be fixed at 8 per cent, including contributions of Rs. 50,000 from Government and Rs. 1,63,000 from the Port Trust, the revenue from this source being estimated at Rs. 15,20,000. It was also proposed to levy an additional charge of half per cent for the fire brigade under section 140 of the Municipal Act. The income from this tax is estimated at Rs. 95,000.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved an amendment that the rate on account of fire brigade be fixed at a quarter per cent. He argued that the reduced charge would be sufficient to meet the expenditure under this head. He described how poor house-owners—and there were poor men even among that class of men—felt the Municipal tax very heavily and remarked that to them even a reduction of a quarter per cent. would afford an appreciable relief.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded the amendment.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar did not think the expenditure would be covered, if they levied a rate of a quarter per cent, though, perhaps, a tax of half per cent might yield a larger income than what was actually required.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the amount actually incurred on the fire brigade was much below what was put down under that head; that a sum of about Rs. 42,000 odd related to charges which had nothing whatever to do with the expenditure on the fire brigade, and that, therefore, it was possible that the expenditure might be met by imposing a tax of a quarter per cent.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta said he was rather amused than touched at the pathetic appeal made in the name of the poor ratepayers by Dr. Cowasji. Perhaps it was proper for a member of the Ratepayers' Association to urge the plea of poverty on behalf of poor house-owners. (Laughter.) But sitting there as member of the Corporation he confessed that he considered the appeal of Dr Cowasji perfectly irrelevant. Poor house-owners required their houses to be protected from fire just as well as rich landlords, and it was only reasonable that the Corporation should sanction the amount which would be necessary to cover the expenditure which would be required for the maintenance of the fire brigade, after it had been strengthened and improved as already proposed.

Colonel Merewether and Mr. Kapadia also opposed the amendment, which was lost by a large majority and the original proposition was carried.

The estimates for the other items of income were passed as follows:—Wheel tax, Rs. 3,30,000; Toll fees, Rs. 13,700; Liquor licenses, Rs. 1,43,750; Public land conveyance and badges, Rs. 13,200; tobacco duty and licenses, Rs. 1,83,000; Town duties, Rs. 6,70,000; contribution from Municipal servants towards Pension Fund, Rs. 12,000; Halalkore tax, Rs. 3,93,000; Water tax, Rs. 9,55,750; Market receipts, Rs. 3,10,900; Public gardens, Rs. 8,000; Tramway rent, Rs. 36,000; Interest on loans and funds, Rs. 50,000. The total amount of the revenue comes to Rs. 53,70,200, being a net increase of Rs. 1,80,450 over that of the previous year.

EXPERT OPINION ON WATER-WORKS.

Sir Henry Moreland, in accordance with a notice given by him, proposed "that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to lay all the papers in connection with the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant reservoirs before Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., in view to consulting with that eminent Civil Engineer during his present visit to India, to consider their conditions and the steps which it is most desirable for the Corporation to take in regard to this matter, and that the honorarium be left to be settled by the Commissioner in consultation with the Standing Committee." The mover said it would be worth while to avail themselves of the opportunity they had of consulting an engineer of the greatest eminence and experience, especially in regard to water-works. Sir John had been employed in several water-works of the utmost importance, and was at present employed on the great bridge over the Forth. In course of conversation with Sir John Fowler, Sir Henry said, it occurred to him that the Corporation might have the benefit of that engineer's opinion on the Bhandarwada and Malabar Hill reservoirs. Sir John was consulted by the Glasgow Corporation for their water-works, which were very extensive, and also by the Corporation of Sydney, and the speaker believed that with regard to the too reservoirs, the advice which he would give them might possibly in the end save the Corporation a very heavy expenditure. The Municipal Commissioner, Sir Henry added, concurred in his view that the opinion of Sir John Fowler would be of great value.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Geary said he quite concurred in the desirability of consulting Sir John Fowler on the two reservoirs; and he threw it out as a suggestion that it would be as well to consult that eminent engineer with regard to the great Tansa works, which were now in progress.

Dr. Blaney said he opposed the motion as a matter of principle. He did not know whether the proposal to consult Sir John Fowler, however eminent he might be in his profession, would not be somewhat of a reflection on the engineers they had employed on their water-works.

Mr. Kapadia, in supporting the proposition, said it was a pity that the Corporation were wise after the event. (Laughter.) Had the principle of consulting eminent engineers been followed from the beginning, the Municipality would have saved sixty lakhs of rupees over their water-works. Mr. Kapadia concurred in Mr. Geary's suggestion that the opinion of Sir John Fowler should also be taken in regard to the Tansa water-works.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had called the engineers together, and having discussed the matter with them, he found that there was nothing as to which it was necessary to go to another engineer for advice, and as a matter of confidence, he had not the slightest doubt as to the professional opinion of their own engineers on the spot. However, it would be as well to take Sir John Fowler's opinion, especially for the sake of those who were not yet decided in their own minds as to the advisability of sanctioning the proposal which was now before the standing committee of spending something like eleven lakhs on improvements on water-works.

Major Martin wished to have some idea as to the honorarium which the Corporation would have to pay to Sir John Fowler. Sir Henry Morland replied that it might be about Rs. 3,000.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Col. Merewether, the Corporation sanctioned the payment of construction of additional catch-water channels at Vehar at a cost of Rs. 3,600 chargeable to revenue, and at Tulsi at a cost of Rs. 20,000 chargeable to capital.

The Corporation then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 7.—The pressure has increased further over all India, briskly in Bengal and the Central Provinces, and the North West Provinces, and slightly in other districts. The pressure is excessive, more especially in Upper and Central India, where it is from a tenth to a seventh of an inch above normal. The westerly winds blowing in the gangetic plain are of moderate strength. The temperature has increased, except in Burmah and Madras, and the night as well as day temperature is generally above the average. There is some cloud in Bengal and Assam, and much cloud in Southern India, where showers were received yesterday. Negapatam reports one inch, Colombo, Trichinopoly and Madura quarter of an inch. Strong marked anti-cyclonic conditions, accompanying fine day weather, prevail in Northern and Central India.

THE following is the result of the Bank of Bombay for the last six months:—Net sum available, Rs. 8,01,143, applied as follows:—Dividend, 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, Rs. 5,00,000. Carried forward, Rs. 3,01,143.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Essex, 1,675 tons, Captain A S Burgess, cleared yesterday for Coconada, in ballast.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,495 tons, Captain A Tognasso, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo and two passengers on deck.

THE British steamer Kovno, 1,119 tons, Captain R R Neill, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, laden with a general cargo and 1,783 tons coals from Hull. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s s Perim, Captain W C Smith, arrived in port on Sunday evening from Batoum, laden with a cargo of 41,951 cases of kerosine oil. She is consigend to Messrs James, Makintosh and Company.

THE British steamer Knight of St John, 2,268 tons, Captain J Bevis, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a cargo of 3,822 tons coals from Cardiff and two passengers on deck. The vessel and her cargo are consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British India steamer Busheer, Captain T M Lewins, arrived in port yesterday morning from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and Lieutenant Melliss, Mr Parker, Mr Blades, Mr S Esmail and a European gentleman, as cabin, and 382 deck, passengers.

THE British ship Sierra Parima, 1,516 tons, Captain J T Wishart, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening with a cargo of 2,385 tons coals, from Cardiff, whence she sailed on the 25th September last year. She came inside the harbour about 5 p.m., and it was a fine sight to see the vessel sail majestically along the Apollo Bunder, with all her sails set, and the gentle breeze filling them all up, and slowly moving her to her berth. She was in charge of Mr R Walton, the pilot. She arrived off Cross Islands in this manner about 5-45 p. m., when all of a sudden she struck ground, and it was discovered that she had stranded on one of the rocks that happen to be there. All efforts to take her off the place and into the water were without avail. At last, Mr T. Thorburn, the harbour master, being apprised of the incident, repaired to the scene, with the tug-boat Sphinx, and with the assistance of hawsers from the ship succeeded at 10 p. m. in bringing the vessel again into the water. She was then towed to her anchorage off Mazagon bunder where she anchored. She came off without any great injury to her keel, though the accident has damaged her to a little extent. She made no water. It is understood that the accident will form a matter for official inquiry. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Company.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2311	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Asama	2449	A. Smith	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Chicago	2728	Morgan	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kovno	1119	R. R. Neill	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	McConochie	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Humber	1416	Couche	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1271	P. Sibilet	O	M. Marlanes & Co.
,, Strathearn	1855	White	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Wardha	2552	Stevenson	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Recta	1912	Lome	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, M. Branch	1735	Ritson	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Gwalior	1602	Nautes	4	P. & O. Co.
,, Clyde	2189	Mudie	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Berenice	1707	F. Egger	6	F. Bozzoni.
,, R. Rubattino	3011	G. Merello	7	F. Bozzoni.
,, Bisagno	1119	A. Tognasso	8	F. Bozzoni.
,, Taif	878	Schumacker	9	H. Cassum,

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Perim (s)	Smith	Batoum, Dec 10.
7	Kt. of St. John (s)	Bevis	Cardiff, Dec 18.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Karachi and Coast.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Satara (s)	Tice	Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
	Essex (s)	Burgess	Coconada.
	Bhundara (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta.
	Bisagno (s)	Tognasso	China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kt. of St. John, for Antwerp.
,, Mameluke, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Kovno, for Hull, Amsterdam, &c.
,, Clyde, for Brindisi, London, &c.
,, Goa, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi and Coast.
Schooner Fateh Islam, for Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
3 Tai Sang s........Jackson ..... Hong-Kong, Dec. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3.—Steamer Nevasa. Ship Hayland, and 2 Country Sloops.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pallias s—67 bales cotton, Framji, Sands and Co; 11,000 cwts wheat, 350 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,980 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhai; 905 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, J C Bashby and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, A Khimji; 101 tons linseed cakes, T H Moore and Co; 80 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 64 bales cotton, R Baboolal; 14 bales hemp, D Bhimji; 50 bales wool, N Bhanji.

Kirby Hall s—25 bales wool, Volkart Bros; 10 bales skins, Tyebji and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seeds, Warden and Co; 50 bales wool, R Mathuradass; 24 bales twist waste, Glade and Co; 999 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales wool, N Bhanji.

FOR LONDON.

Strathearn s—1,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 65 bales hides, W Gangji; 150 cwts gum, F Hurst; 16 bales skins, E Moosabhai; 45 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhai and Co; 115 cwts gum, K Khooshall; 56 cwts gum, 44 cwts cloves, and 13 cwts fishaws, W Poonja and Co; 17 bales skins, C Jooma; 51 bales cotton, 90 cwts ginger, D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales skins, H H Sideck; 3 bales hides, M Moloobhai; 105 cwts olibanum, R Ramchunderdass; 25 cases chutnies, &c, D P Batha and Co.

Clyde s—3,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir, and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co.
Niagara s—6,003 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chicago s—110 bales cotton, Durst & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 3,000 cwt wheat, 3,135 cwts gingelly seed, 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co; 106 bales hemp, R. Caderbhai.

Maple Branch s—20 cwts gum, F Hurst; 225 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co; 390 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—4 cwts wheat, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2 cases geranium oil, Meiffre, Neve and Co.

Arabia s—7,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,999 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co, Ld; 1,980 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Labourdonnais s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Recta s—499 cwts poppy seed, 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Schiller Dosogne and Co; 8,880 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Clyde s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clyde s—220 bales cotton, Thos, H Moore and Co.
Berenice s—165 bales cotton, F Sauguest and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Labourdonnais s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Clyde s—5 cases indigo, S Mirza.

FOR BEYROUTE.

Clyde s—10 cases indigo, S Mirza.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, C Chotalal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno s—5 cwts moye teeth, T Jafferbhai.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Peshwa s—75 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Bland, Captain, Lancashire Fus, on sick leave, from Ahmednugar.

JANUARY 7.

Dyson, Surgeon, I M S, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 7.

Thacker, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 8, 1889.

1 There will be Company drill for "E" Company every Thursday at 7 a.m. on the General Parade ground. Arms and accoutrements, dress any.

2 Commanders of Cadet Companies are requested to intimate to Head-Quarters the date on which the schools will re-commence drills.

3 No 2760 Vol S Moses having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company.

4 The Rifle meeting is unavoidably postponed till the 21st inst. It is hoped that meanwhile this opportunity will not be lost to push on the class firing.

5 Corporal A Yanspall "A" Company, is granted 3 months' leave of absence from the 6th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

6. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits this morning at 7 a.m. Uniform, swords, and Carbines.

7. There will be parade at 7 a.m. on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, on the Kennedy Sea Face. In Field drill order.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

Bombay, January 8, 1889.

1. Tuesday.—Gun-drill, Arsenal Compound, at 6-30 a.m.

2. Wednesday.—Carbine-drill Head Quarters, at 9 p.m.

3. Thursday.—Class-firing at Coorla. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m.

4. Friday.—Gun-drill, Arsenal Compound, at 6-30 a.m. Sword-drill, Head-Quarters, at 9 p.m.

5. Saturday.—The Battery will Parade at the Scotch Church at 3-35 p.m., and leave the Apollo Bunder at 4-10 p.m. sharp for Gun-drill at Cross Island. Dress uniform with helmets.

6. There will be a Committee meeting at Head-Quarters on Tuesday at 6 p.m.

7. Lieut. H. O'Connor has been granted 3 weeks' leave from the 5th instant.

8. Mr. L. Stewart, G. I. P. Railway, Lanouli, is enrolled as an Honorary member from the 5th instant.

9. No. 122 Gunner F. T. Williams having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 5th instant.

10. Mr. H. H. F. Bichells (106) having been absent without leave for some months is struck off the strength of the Battery from the 7th instant.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE Captain and Acting Adjutant, Vol. Artillery.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

261-88—Khunderao, M—Ramdas Dossa and others vs Mowji Cullian and another—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.
418-88—Little, S F and N—Mowji Cullian and another vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Khunderao M.
444-88—Mirza, H and K—Motichund Ichhachund vs Nurrotum Motiram—Jefferson, B, D and K.
406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hassoom and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.
203-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhai Visram vs Ebrahimbhai Kurmully—Mansuklal and D.
314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.
293-88—Payne, G and S—Rajanna Ellapa vs Yankoo Nursoo and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
404-87—Khumderao M—Joshi Ludha Topun vs Poonja Wallji and another—Little, S F and N.
410-87—Jefferson, B D and K—Munchabai vs Meghji Luckmidas,—Macfarlane E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-87—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kanoba Ramchundrajee and others vs Bai Jumnabai—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.
305-88—Little, S, F and N—Assur Lalljee vs Haji Vaidina Ebrahim Hassum.—Tobin, and R.—Part heard.
68-88—Little, S, F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhai vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.
144-88—Ardesir, H and D—Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and others vs Zoolikanbai and others—Wadia and G.
101-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Enoos bin Shaik Dawood vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdool Kader—T A Bland.
433-88—Crawford, and B—Vinayek Pandurang and another vs. Doorgabai and another—D B Chitnis.
114-88—Khunderao, M—Javervahoo and others vs Rottonvahoo and another—E Wilkins.
286-88—Bomonjee and H—Nundcorebai and another vs Chubildas Lulloobhai.—Payne, G and S.
428-87—Nanu and H—Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwur L.
451-88—In person.—Elizir Essoobji Sunker vs. C. A Turner and others.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

85-88—Ardesir, H and D Jehanger Maneckjee Cursetjee vs Sorabji Framji Bomonji—M H Khan, and Khunderao.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

295-88—Balkrishna and D—Nusserwanji Rustonji vs Lieut A de La Travers.
370-88—E Wilkin—Jowa Teja and others vs J L D Flagan and another.
461-88—Nanu and H—Karsonda Natha and other vs Ookerda Poonsey.
499-88—Payne, G and S—Govlal Dewa and others vs Gunputrao Moroji Zaoba.
506-88—Pestonjee and R—Harsamal Baldeodas and another vs Nurotum Hunsray—Jefferson, B D and K.
511-88—Balkrishna and D—Baikrishna, bai *alias* Gopicabai vs Gunputrao Moroji Zaoba.
514-88—Hore, C and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Abdool Karim—Oosman.
525-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Sha Rowchund Oojum and another vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee—Bhandupwala and another.
526-88—Jefferson. B D and K—Purshotum Shewlal vs Ardesir Cursetji Paowalla and another.
527-38—Jefferson B D and K—Sha Amoolakh Hhoopchund Javery and another vs Ardesir Cursetji Paowalla and another.
528-88—Balkrishna and D—Sorabji Pestonji and others vs C F S Alban,—Hore C and S.
535-88—Hore, C and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Jufferbhoy,—Allybhoy and others.

Defended New Long Cause.

406-88—Mirza, H K—Vithuldas Moolji and another vs Tarachund Muluckchand Mansuklal, D and J—Paethead.

Postponed Long Causes.

199-88—T A Bland—Beramjee Bomanjee vs Ballajee Juggonath Kotare—Tyabjee and D.
269-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowjee and another vs Waljee Wardhman—Little S F and N.
269-87—Macfarlane—E and H—Gunput Nappoo and others vs, Fazul Ruttonsey—Payne, G and S.
117-88—Ardesir, H and D—Peer Mahomed Dhurumsey and another vs Bai Labai and another—Payne, G and S, and Crawford and B.
248-88—In person—Syed Rehmoobin Syed Mahomed vs Mootjeebhoy Rahim and others—Thackurdass, D and C—In person.

SUAKIM AND THE TRIBESMEN.

THE following interesting communication was sent to the *St. James's Budget* by Mr. J. T. Wills, who is well-known as an "expert" on the geography and politics of the Soudan:—

The present besiegers of Suakim and our Hadendowa foes of 1884-85 are totally distinct parties. The former require a most complete thrashing, and will get it. If necessary let them be exterminated: they are about 2,000, armed with rifles and cannon. The latter's wants are reasonable; and they can muster together with the coast tribes who are of the same mind about 120,000 spearmen. They are the most stiff-necked patriots in the world, and their terms of peace or war are the same now as they have been for years: ever since 1883. The military authorities now at Suakim and Cairo know these terms, and are, I believe, most unwilling to grant them. At any rate, they have scoffed at them hitherto—ever since Colonel Watson was superseded in August 1886, and imprisoned an embassy of Sheikhs who claimed, on that basis peace and restitution of cattle. They are being bombarded with Gordon's Krupp guns in consequence. For the coast tribes, after giving them full notice and waiting a reasonable time, invited this army of the Khartoum Khalif's to come and thus argue their case for them. These tribes are not fighting themselves as yet, and not want to fight with Egypt, except in self-defence—much less with England; for strange as it may appear, they rather like us. They are only looking on whilst an injunction were against the extension of Egyptain rule outside Suakim is being served by third parties with their connivance. If their own statement of claim is not opposed, they will not mind what becomes of the Mahdist army; but if issue is joined on it, they will probably, after preparation, all join and fight; at least, such is the tenor of our advices recently received.

They claim freedom from Egypt; a frontier close under the walls of Suakim; peace, and liberty to trade: recognition of all this by Great Britain would be acceptable to them. If these claims are acquiesced in, there is money enough ready and to spare here in the City to do all that is wanted before a charter can be asked for on behalf of a trading Soudan Company and to take the offer of a charter up. Let those who like scoff at the prospects of lucrative trade and cultivation in the Eastern Soudan. Those who know better are too numerous already, and they are not going to enlighten others. But others may know this: that the tribesmen who fought us in 1883-84 almost without exception undertake to dismiss the dervishes whom they have invited and to keep all dervishes (that is, Mahdists and Khalifites) out of the Eastern Soudan in future, and to do diverse other things, if they are given peace, trade and freedom, and a guarantee of some sort to this effect that they can trust. Unfortunately they do not trust Egypt and the past is indelible. Englishmen who serve Egyptian authorities may have all, and more than all, the virtues of Gordon; but they cannot guarantee the character or nationality of their successors nor the policy of their superiors. Gordon, when Governor-General, could not do that, and Raou Pasha succeeded him. These tribesmen believe that we are the servants of Egypt, called in upon occasion to carry out an Egyptian policy; and events at Suakim since August, 1886, and before, too, in 1883-84, seem to them to entirely bear out that view. There is no need to rake up the baliful details of the latter period here.

What I call the Egyptian policy is first to reoccupy Tokar and other less accesible places, the keys of the country, under the Egytian flag; and then afterwards to define the bounds of Egyptian territory and suzerainty, without first promising what is to be done with the places reached by troops under that flag. This is precisely what was attempted in September-December, 1886, and in 1887; and the bombardmen of Suakim is the result. Repetition of these attempts, with or without British troops to help, will keep the dervishes and Osman Digma in the country, and will make the coast tribes fight for the freedom they have already won. This policy at best will end in the old familiar results—slaughter and victory, followed by inquiry and concession of what the vanquished asked for all along. With rebels it is excusable, but these tribes are free. If Egypt denies that they are free, let her prove it at her own expense with her own troops, and let all Engishmen in the Egyptian army be withdrawn from the wager of battle. If we pay and aid and join in it—well, then, let our columns take plenty of ambulances for the wounded, extra reserve ammunition, and march in square. The 820,000 tribesmen are only spearmen; but the low bush is good cover, and we know what to expect. Our cause will be similar to, but worse than, that of Italy last year at Massowah.

If the Egyptian part of the force (after beating the Khalif's army, of course) is made to stop in Suakim with its flags, and if we proclaim beforehand that where we go Egypt shall never follow, and give time for the reasonable *prima facie* distrust in such protestations to be dispelled, then our troops may leave their arms behind in Suakim, and walk where they please with their hands in their pockets, *under our own flag*. Let them keep clear, however, of the Komelabs, a pig-headed tribe near Tokar, who went into the war with us in 1883 with 890 spearsmen, and now have only eighty of these left alive), and of some others. *They* require patient and judicious handling. Osman Digma, too, is not yet caught, though a trading company would have him a prisoner or a fugitive, as he was before in 1886, in a very short time.

The question of "Under which flag?" is not light one. Egypt's imports, Turkish rights, international obligations binding Egypt now (but not Suakim), and divers other diplomatic horrors. I say "not Suakim" because it is part of the Soudan; and the abandonment of the Soudan was agreed to in 1883, has been acquiesced in ever since and has to be completed when we require it. No one can compel Egypt to sit there upon thorns, as she does now at our request and at our expense, for ever.

But Suakim must not be evacuated by Egypt just yet, unless we step in. Turkey, they say, has a theoretical right of re-entry upon evacuation. When a trading company has struck root outside and is chartered, let the Sultan be notified *en regle* and be offered re-entry. May her seat be as comfortable to her as that of Italy at Massowa. The tribes treat Turks as Abyssinians do Egyptians.

The best and cheapest and justesr policy is to leave the tribes and our traders to make their own terms, and to cultivate on joint shares. This has not yet been tried, and deserves four months' trial at the least. A trading company wants protection only seawards. The Khalifa of Khartoum cannot cross the desert from the Nile uninvited.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. GLADSTONE would have been more than human had he not, in the important speech on Saturday—the delivery of which was so hastily arranged in accordance with the opinion of the wire-pullers that the time had come when he might advantageously announce a still farther descent in the direction of revolutionary changes—taken advantage of Lord Salisbury's unlucky slip in calling Mr. Dadabhai Naoriji a "black man." Mr. Gladstone perhaps feels all the more joy at this regrettable *lapsus*, because he has himself suffered so much on account of an unfortunate blunder into which he fell in connection with the name of Dopping. To speak, however, of Lord Salisbury's imprudent phrase as a "contemptuous denunciation" of the Natives is an exaggeration which is not so pardonable as the original error. Mr. Gladstone's reference to the "National Congress" was contrived in his happiest vein of subtlety. He says "he has read many of their declarations, and he is delighted at the spirit both of intelligence and of attachment to this country which they manifest." When Mr. Gladstone had his remarkable interview with the Nawab Medi Ali, a few months ago, it will be remembered that he exhibited a singular ignorance of the objects of the Congress. His words were that "he had only imperfect information," a statement he went on to verify by remarking that "so far as he remembered the questions involved (in the Congress) consisted mainly of reform of the marriage laws and prohibition of early marriages, matters chiefly affecting Hindoos." The shot was a very bad one, the last thing the National Congress concerns itself about being any question of really practical social reform. It would seem that now, in spite of his numerous avocations, Mr. Gladstone has been able to ascertain that there is much in the Congress literature with which he is "delighted." It is perhaps natural for revolutionary agitators to shake hands all the world over. Mr. Gladstone might say the same thing of the writings of Karl Blind or Prince Kropotkin or Henri Rochefort. Sir Auckland Colvin, who knows a good deal more about the subject than Mr. Gladstone, has discovered in later Congress utterances passages which are far from affording him any delight. Good Liberal as he is he is not prepared to support reform by cataclysm. What Mr. Gladstone said about the Congress was really so colourless as hardly to be worth notice, but a good deal is sure to be made of it by the Congress gentlemen and their Agency in London, and it was no doubt with a view to that that Mr. Gladstone spoke. It is hardly too much to say, in view of this mischievous passage and the other on the Metropolitan police that the ex-Premier is rapidly losing all sense of responsibility.—*Overland Mail.*

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE SOUDAN DIFFICULTY.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN writes to the *Times* as follows:—

Sir,—The policy suggested and foreshadowed in *The Times* of this morning is the only one that can restore peace to the Red Sea littoral, and until it is adopted the action of this and every succeeding Government will be exposed to criticism and censure as just and reasonable as that which Lord Randolph Churchill applied to it last night. As long as we hold Suakin for the justly detested Egyptian Government, so long will the fanatical tribes under their religious leaders swarm about our outposts like bees, ever driven away and ever returning. Annex Suakin and the surrounding country to the British Empire, and station there a locally or an Indian-raised corps under Englishmen, with English civil and political officers, and in six months the country will be as quiet as South Kensington. There is no other means of salvation, and all the diplomacy of officials or amateurs will be vain when the people know that we are holding Suakin as a mere temporary measure, and that it will be some day surrendered into the hands of their ancient oppressors. My experience in Afghanistan was of a population very similar to the Soudanese. The Afghans are fanatical Mahomedans—brave, and passionately fond of independence and freedom. They were completely under the control of their priests or mollahs, and were not to be influenced except through them. Our difficulty in Afghanistan was precisely that which we now experience at Suakin. We came to occupy temporarily, not to annex; and every one's hand was necessarily against us. Had we annexed Afghanistan, which we will assuredly do the next time we enter that undesirable country, the difficulties of its management would at once have disappeared. England has a special talent for ruling Mahomedans, who thoroughly appreciate her system; and Her Majesty governs to-day a far larger Mahomedan population than the Sultan of Turkey, and with far greater contentment and success. The Mahomedans of the Soudan do not hate the English, but are well disposed towards us. They hate the Egyptian Government, for excellent and sufficient reasons, and we have no Divine mission to slaughter brave and well-disposed tribes in the interest of that Government, which is inherently bad and corrupt, and which will return to its evil courses the moment we cease to control it, if we are ever so imbecile as to do so. If Mr. Gladstone's Ministry had only acted with decision and courage and seized opportunity by her hair when she passed them by, and had annexed Egypt when no one was in a position to object, we should have no troubles there or in the Soudan to-day. But the chance was lost, and may not return until the country and Parliament have found the sense and patriotism to accept Lord Charles Beresford's advice, and so strengthen our naval force that no Power will lightly dare to declare war against us.

Meanwhile, let the Government do what can be alone effectual for our immediate necessities, and annex the Suakin district. Suakin cannot, with any safety, be abandoned; and, if it be held, it should be owned and administered by England, and not by Egypt.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN EAST AFRICA.

NEWS has been received at Zanzibar (Dec. 18) that the Masai tribe has experienced a disaster hitherto unequalled. The Arusha tribe, at the base of Mount Meru, enticed the Masai warriors, or El Moran, to Ugogo on a grand cowlifting expedition, and when the warrriors were well away the Arushas fell on their settlements and massacred all the old men, women, and children, drove off the concubines, 14,000 head of cattle, and burned the villages. On their return the Masai spent three days in lamentation, and then assembled in general congregation. The chief priest Mabaticu then sent them to enter upon a war which is likely to last three years, and to the devastation of the country west of Kilima-Njaro. This news, the telegram says, is important as regards the British Company's operations. The blockading squadrons have effected no further captures. The Leiptig, Mows, Dagoli, Carola and one British ship have been aground on reefs and shoals; which are very dangerous.

Zanzibar was startled on Dec. 13 by the Sultan suddenly ordering the decapitation of four natives confined in a fort, untried on a charge of murder. The sentence was carried out in the public street under circumstances of horrible cruelty. The bodies were allowed to remain exposed and unguarded till the evening. The shameful spectacle, the correspondent of the *Times* says on Dec. 18, is to be repeated for seven more days, the Sultan having ordered the similar execution of twenty-four men and one woman, life prisoners in the fort under sentence pronounced in Seyyid Burgash's time. The sensation created here is very great. The Sultan announces that he will be guided in future by the precepts of the Mahomedan law only, and he bestows the power of capital punishment on the local governors without appeal. No capital punishment has taken place in Zanzibar for twenty-five years previously. The British Consul-General has remonstrated with the Sultan against the proposed wholesale destruction of life.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

THE fourth general meeting of this company was held at the Canon Street Hotel on Dec. 19. Mr. S Hoare, M.P. (chairman), stated that of their share capital of 3,000,000*l.* there were still 624 shares which have not been fully paid. The balance of 4,992*l.* due upon those 624 shares would shortly be payable and then the original capital of the company would be fully paid up. The directors had taken powers to issue a certain amount of debentures. They issued 1,000,000*l.* of 3½ per cent. debentures, and subsequently another 500,000*l.* of 3½ per cent. debentures were offered for tender, with the result that 407,800*l.* were applied for, leaving a balance in hand of 92,200*l.* The total share and debenture capital now issued was 4,407,800*l.* The progress made with the construction of the railway had been very satisfactory, and they believed that they would be well within the original estimate of the cost. At the last meeting they had 149 miles of metre-gauge open, and they had now 187½ miles of standard-gauge open. They expected shortly to open another 67½ miles, making a total of 255 miles. On the Bengal side close upon 52 miles were ready, and they anticipated that within two years from the commencement of the company they would have 307 miles of standard-gauge line at work. The revenue so far had been fairly good, but necessarily they could not attach any great importance to traffic at the present time, seeing that the line had been in a transition state, and it was impossible for them to te[ll] what the future traffic would be. The report w[as] adopted.

NOTHING MORE CONVINCING.

MRS. MARY ANN FOSTER, of 48, Greenfield-terr[ace], Gates-head-on-Tyne, Durham, writes—"For a long ti[me] my legs had been so stiff that I was not able to sit [up] in bed. It seemed as though the ligaments of th[e] joints had grown together. Having tried many remedies, only to prove them a failure, I applied St. Jacobs Oil, and was free from pain in fifteen minutes, and could walk about the house in one week."

Mr. Joshua A Moore, of Roe Park, Bristol, writes:—"I am impelled by a sense of duty to testify to the extraordinary efficacy of your remarkable specific, St. Jacobs Oil. I am an old man, and for the last 40 years have been a victim of lumbago. I have in vain sought relief from medical science and was at last led to consider my case hopeless. I procured your Oil, and it would be impossible for me to describe the relief that even one application produced, and I can affirm most distinctly that its use has completely cured me."

For thirty years Mr. George Stephens, coach painter, of Lewes, Sussex, was a constant sufferer from severe sciatic pains in his hip. Eminent physicians were consulted and remedies tried in vain. St Jacobs Oil was applied and the pain left his hip, and he obtained rest the next night, which he had not had for thirty years. The use of the Oil was continued, the pain left entirely, and has never returned.

The London *Sunday Times* thus concludes a leading article upon the great value of the dicovery of the wonderful Oil referred to above:—

"On making a call on the proprietors, The Charles A. Vogeler Company, 45 Farringdon-road, London, it was learned that St. Jacobs Oil has been awarded no less than six gold medals. This is the only instance where a gold medal has been awarded to a proprietary medicine. This, added to what our personal experience and enquiries have brought forward, must place St. Jacob's Oil, in reputation, at the top of the list, and satisfy the most incredulous that it accomplishes all that its proprietors claim for it, as a conqueror of pain, and alleviator and cure for rheumatism and other painful complaints. Its extraordinary merits are being rapidly recognised, as is shown by the daily increasing demand and the interest manifested in it."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21st DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 21st December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Whytock	Miss Strain
Lady Forbes	Mr Dipper
Hon Montague Forbes	Mr D Jaffery
Col Yates	Mr H D Jaffery
Mr and Mrs Inglis	Mr and Mrs L D Reid
Mr Whitten	Mr Coombe
Mr Francken	Miss St. John

FROM NAPLES.

Col S B and Lady St. John	Capt Amedroz

FROM VENICE.

Mr Livesey	Mr Suardini
Mr Maffersanti	Mr Sacher
Mr Spelgatti	Mr Schwang

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J D Gordon	Mr Sant
Mr E Loessnitzer	Mr E G Ford
Nawab Nawaz Jung	Mr W W Drew
Mrs E C Foc	Surg-Maj Yeld
Miss Hobhouse	

FROM ISMALIA.

Mr Cutler	Mr Ows'ey
Mr Savidge	

FROM ADEN.

Sir Robert Harvey	Miss Ashby
Mr C H D Hunter	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

FRIDAY last being the anniversary of the deaths of the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, theusual commemoration service was held in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, the Queen and all the members of the Royal Family, now in England, being present.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Monday.

The Queen-Empress Frederick and other members of the Royal Family left Windsor on Tuesday for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Prince of Wales has resigned his commission as Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, which has been in existence for 350 years. The cause is attributed to an infraction of military discipline.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday last, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

The House of Lords sat on Tuesday and yesterday, but the business was merely formal.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, the Army Estimates were considered, and all the votes were passed after long discussion. At the evening sitting Mr. Stevenson moved the second reading of a Bill for closing public-houses on Sunday, which was rejected by a majority of seven, and Mr. Labouchere's amendment, leaving the question to be decided by the localities affected, was carried by 186 to 128. On Saturday, the remaining votes on the Scotch Estimates were considered, and were agreed to. On Monday, replying to Mr. J. Morley, Sir J. Fergusson said the Government could not undertake to abstain from carrying out the proposed operations at Suakin, but they had no intention of embarking on fresh enterprises in the Soudan. Mr. Gladstone and Lord R. Churchill, with other members, took part in the subsequent debate, and a motion to reduce the Diplomatic Vote was defeated by 165 to 76. Discussion arose on the Sackville incident, the East African question, and other subjects, and the sitting was prolonged until after 4 a.m. On Tuesday the remaining votes of the Irish Estimates were discussed at great length, but eventually all were disposed of. Wednesday's sitting was occupied with further discussion on Irish incidents. Last night there was a desultory discussion upon various subjects, and an amendment to the Appropriation Bill, pledging the Government to proceed no further into the Soudan from Suakin, was negatived by 83 to 49.

Lord Salisbury addressed a public meeting at Scarborough last night on public affairs.

Mr. Gladstone, on Saturday, addressed a large meeting at Limehouse, and after the usual impeachment of the Irish policy of the Government, he declared himself favourable to a restriction of the duration of Parliaments and to the establishment of free schools.

Lord Hartington, M.P., and Lord Derby addressed a great Unionist meeting at Liverpool on Tuesday.

The polling at Colchester on Tuesday resulted in the return of Lord Brooke, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 439 over his Gladstonian competitor, Sir W. B. Gurdon.

The polling at Maidstone on Friday last resulted in the election of Mr. F. S. Cornwallis, the conservative candidate, by a majority of 186 votes over Mr. Barker, his Gladstonian opponent.

The medical bulletins of Mr. John Bright's condition are more hopeful.

Sir W. Pearce, M. P. for the Govan Division of Lanarkshire, died on Monday.

Mr. Gladstone left London on Wednesday for Naples.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., whose health has suffered from the labours of the Session, left London on Saturday for Monte Carlo.

Mr. Ralph Copeland has been appointed Atronomer Royal for Scotland, in place of Professor Piazzi Smith, resigned.

Lord C. Beresford, M.P., on Tuesday unveiled a memorial window in honour of Admiral Blake in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Mr. Redgrave, the famous painter and retired Royal Academician, died on Friday last, aged 84.

At the sitting of the Special Commission on Friday last the Attorney-General called attention to an article in *United Ireland* violently attacking the conduct of the "Forgeries Commission," and he asked for Mr. W. O'Brien, M P., the proprietor, to be summoned. Mr. Reid also called attention to a speech by Mr. Brodrick, Warden of Merton, Oxford ; and the Court decided that both parties should appear before them on January 15. A witness named Thomas O'Connor was recalled, and his cross-examination occupied a long time. The Commission then adjourned until January 15.

A police-constable at Notting-hill, on Friday night last, discovered two men attempting to break into a house. They attacked him and shot him in the leg. One has been captured and identified.

Mr. J. S. Garston has been appointed a member of the Council at Calcutta, and Mr. J. S. Hay has been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone. Mr. H. B. Poland has been appointed a Queen's Counsel.

A man, supposed to have been on a poaching expedition, was killed at King's Lynn on Monday by the explosion of a gun which he was carrying concealed.

Mr. Hawkins, station-master at Tottenham, on the Great Eastern Railway, was killed on Tuesday, being run over by an express train while he was crossing the line during a heavy fog.

William Waddle, convicted of murder at Birtley, was executed on Tuesday in Durham Gaol.

OBITUARY.—G. W. Battye-Cumming, Esq., late Ben. [illegible].S.; Gen. D. Downing, Ben. Inf. Ret.; Sir William [illegible]earce, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Coddington; Col. the [illegible]n. Augustus F. Liddell; Admiral Sir C. F. Hillyar, [illegible]C.B.; Prince Alexander of Hesse; Count Leo [illegible]nn Hohenstein; Rev. H. Bull, M.A.; James [illegible]lby.

[illegible]arly yesterday morning an attack was made [illegible]om Suakin on the enemy, whose intrenchments [illegible]ere carried by the black Brigades, supported by British and Egyptian troops. The Arabs were defeated, and retreated with great loss.

It is believed at Cairo that the surrender of Emin Pasha to the Mahdists, as stated in Osman Digma's letter to the commander at Suakin, is true. The capture of Mr. Stanley is held to be more doubtful, notwithstanding that the copy of an official letter which Mr. Stanley took from Cairo is forwarded by Osman Digma.

The subscriptions to the new issue of shares in the Panama Canal having failed to reach the required amount, the French Government on Friday last introduced a Bill to authorize a suspension of payments by the company. On Saturday, the Committee having reported against it, the Bill was rejected by 256 votes aginst 181.

The Panama Company's difficulties have caused great excitement in France, but the shareholders display great confidence in M. de Lesseps's ability to overcome them. In the meantime, General Boulanger has taken the opportunity of denouncing the existing Government and Parliament.

Prince Alexander of Hesse died on Saturday.

It is confirmed that the Persian Government has consented to the residence of a Russian Consul at Meshed.

There was a debate in the Berlin Reichstag on Friday last with respect to affairs in East Africa, when Count Herbert Bismarck indicated that, although the Government did not approve the manner in which the German East African Company had conducted its operations, it would not be possible to ignore German interests in that region.

The elections to the Grand Skuptschina in Servia, which is to consider the new Constitution, are now ascertained to have resulted in the return of a majority of three-fourths Radicals. The Skuptschina will, it is expected, refuse the Constitution as drafted by the Commission, and will probably pass a vote deposing King M'lan.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

THE Prime Minister's allusion to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a black man was commented upon in various quarters during the week before the mail left :—

On the 16th December Mr. Gladstone, in addressing a meeting at Limehouse, said : A very unfortunate circumstance has happened in the use by the Prime Minister of this country of an expression which has given deep offence to many millions of our fellow subjects in India. (Cheers.) They have been described contemptuously by Lord Salisbury as black men. ("Shame.") I believe there could not be a more absurd description as it regarded the gentleman whom Lord Salisbury in his ignorance supposed to be a black man. But that mistake is not very material. What is important is this—that in a moment of inadvertence the Prime Minister should have applied a disparaging and contemptuous term—because we recollect his reference to the Hottentots (cheers)—to a majority of Her Majesty's subjects, and, after having committed that fault in an unhappy moment of forgetfulness, he should not yet have offered an apology for it. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we wait for that apology, and I believe that the people of India wait for that apology also. The people of India are in a condition most interesting to every man qualified to comprehend the vast duties, opportunities, and responsibilities of British dominion. They are arising people ; they are a people of awakening mind, desiring to enter more and more into the public life of their own country, and their own country is beginning to have a public life. I rejoice to say there never was a period when the principles of loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the English nation and to English power—there never was a period when they were as high as now ; but contemptuous denunciations by the Prime Minister of England are not the way to increase that feeling. (Cheers.) You may have observed that they are endeavouring to cultivate among themselves the development of public opinion. They are meeting in what are called congresses. I can only say this. I have read many of their declarations, and I am delighted at the spirit both of intelligence and attachment to this country which they manifest. It is our business to do everything we can to foster and nourish that sentiment, and above all to avoid indignities either of indifference to their interesting work or contempt for their feelings. (Cheers).

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Scarborough, a few days later, made the following reference to the incident :—

There is a second observation that he (Mr. Gladstone) must have apparently considered of considerable importance, for he dwelt on it at considerable length. He said that I indulged in contemptuous denunciation of the people of India, and that I did so because I used the words "black man" of a certain gentleman. In the first place, I deny that the word "black" necessarily involves any contemptous denunciation. (Cheers.) Such a doctrine seems to me to be a scathing insult to a very large portion of the human race (cheers), a portion which contains some of the finest members of that race. The people whom we have been fighting at Suakin, and whom we have happily conquered, are among the finest tribes in the world, and many of them are as black as my hat (cheers) ; but that is a small matter. What I deny is that I said anything of the people of India. I indulged in no contemptuous denunciations of those people, in no denunciation of any kind ; I did not mention them. The "people of India" is entirely supplied by Mr. Gladstone's own imagination (laughter), and if, as he says, they will resent the insult, it is the insult they have received from him and not from me. (Cheers.) All that I did say was to point out that you could not understand the meaning of the Holborn election of 1886 unless you remembered that the Liberal candidate was not only of a distant race, widely separated from us, but that it was marked by his complexion that he was so ; that the whole constituency knew it, and that, in the existing state of English opinion, was a very strong facter in the decision which they gave. Whether it ought to have been a strong factor or not, I did not at that time enter on. My own impression is that such candidatures are incongrous and unwise. The British House of Commons, with its traditions, its undertakings having grown up fitted to the people and grown out of their daily lifes is a machine too peculiar and too delicate to be managed by any but those who have been born within these isles. But that is a separate question. What I want you to understand now is, that all this allegation of contemptuous denunciation, all this allegation that I have even referred to the people of India, is a pure imagination of Mr. Gladstone's.

The *Times*, in commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's speech said that Mr. Gladstone took care to express a tremulous anxiety lest Lord Salisbury should have hurt the feelings of the natives of India by referring to one of them as a black man, although the Prime Minister immediately added that he was fully aware of the restricted applicabality of the epithet. It is difficult to understand why the adjective should convey any suggestion of contempt, except to people who in their hearts regard men whose skins are not white as inferior beings. It is equally difficult to understand why Mr. Gladstone should be so anxious for an apology from Lord Salisbury for what was avowedly a joke, though a very indiscreet one, when he himself sets so very bad an example in that respect. Were he to repeat outside the House of Commons what he said about Dr. Barr under protection of privilege, he would probably be compelled to apologize under pressure of the kind used by Colonel Dopping.

On Dec. 18, at a meeting of the Liberal electors of the Central Division of the borough of Finsbury, held in the Clerkenwell Scientific Hall, Clerkenwell Road, under presidency of Mr. Frederick Lowe, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji on "The Principles of Self-Government," a resolution was unanimously carried, on the proposition of Mr. Taf Jones, condemnatory of the language used by the Marquess of Salisbury on a recent occasion, when he thought proper to refer to the accepted candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the Clerkenwell Division as "a black man." Mr. Griffiths indulged in a hope that the noble marquess was but imperfectly acquainted with the history and present conditions of their immense British Empire, for the reasonable presumption was that a highly responsible and talented English, Prime Minister, with adequate information, would not go out of his way even for political purposes, to insult such an important and intellectual section of their Indian fellow-subjects as the Parsee community, of whom Mr. Naoroji was a worthy and typical representative. Mr. Maynes proposed and Mr. Pease seconded the following resolution, which was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously :—"That all present at this meeting tender their thanks to the Hon. D. Naoroji for his able address upon local self-Government, and recognising him as the Liberal and Radical candidate for Central Finisbury, pledge themselves to use every legitimate means to secure his return at the next election."

"Engineer" writes to the *Times* :—"Sir,—If the fuss that has been made about Lord Salisbury's colloquial reference to a native of India as a "black man" had required it, some surprise might have been felt by those who know India and its natives that no one had yet explained in the public journals how entirely baseless is the supposition or belief that such an expression would be taken as an offence. Now, however, that Mr. Gladstone himself has not disdained to allude to the matter in such words as these, "An expression which has given deep offence to many millions of our fellow-subjects in India," "a disparaging and contemptuous term" ; and to claim an apology for the "inadvertence," it is time that some one should make known—the truth, namely, that the term kala admi (black man) is habitually used by the Hindustani-speaking natives of India to distinguish themselves and the gora log (fair people) without a thought of disparagement or contempt, at any rate as regards the former. And I have not a shadow of doubt that many of your readers who are conversant with the other Indian languages and races can testify to the same broad fact among these latter. It is really too utterly silly to carry these nursery prepossessions into the serious business of manhood. 'Deep offence to many millions,' quotha ? Say, rather—laughter at such childish reproof ?"

THE Rev. Hugh Callan, M.A., assistant to the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of St. Andrew's parish church, Glasgow, is "a muscular Christian." For four months he has been on a bicycle tour, and traversed 2,700 miles. His journey was through France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, the Austrian States, Servia, and Bulgaria, to Constantinople, and then into Asia Minor, and forward to Palestine. Mr. Callan finished his ride at Port Said, and has returned home considerably weather-beaten, but proud, nevertheless, of being hailed as the first cyclist who had ridden into Jerusalem.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1.4.

GREAT BATTLE AT SUAKIN.
BRILLIANT VICTORY.

THE expected attack on the dervishes in the trenches before Suakin has taken place, the result being, as was confidently anticipated by everybody from the first, a brilliant victory for General Grenfell and the troops under his command.

The orders given on Dec. 19, says the *Standard* correspondent at Suakin yesterday, to the gunboat Starling and two other steamers, to leave after dark for a point between this and Handoub, were generally regarded as a sure index that the attack was to be made to-day ; but no orders to the troops were issued until after nightfall, so that the news might not be carried to the enemy by their sympathisers in the town. The troops were paraded this morning before daylight, and at half-past four o'clock the Racer opened the engagement by shelling the enemy's entrenchments. Almost instantaneously the other ships of war and the Forts took up the fire, and for an hour the roar of artillery was heavy and almost continuous. In the momentary intervals of the cannonade the sound of the guns of the Starling and her consorts could be heard up the coast, their fire being intended to prevent the rebel force at Handoub advancing to the assistance of those in the entrenchments. In order still further to occupy their attention, parties from the ships landed and lighted great fires, placing dummies so as to deceive the enemy into the belief that a strong force had landed. This ruse apparently had its effect, as no reinforcements arrived from Handoub during the fight.

While the artillery were thus preparing the way for the attack the whole force marched out from camp upwards the enemy's left flank. A naval brigade under Captain Paget, with some machine guns, accompained the infantry. The mounted force, consisting of the 20th Hussars and the Mounted Infantry, scouted in front, and protected the flank and rear from a sudden rush by the dervishes. Having reached a point indicated by the general, they halted until the artillery had done its work. The post of honour in the attack was given to the black troops, who advanced in two lines, composed of battalions in double companies, while the British and Egyptian troops were held in reserve. The Scottish Borderers and the men of the Welsh Regiment lined the trenches connecting the Water Forts, while the General and his staff took up their position in the left Water Fort.

At five o'clock the fire increased in intensity, and as daylight began to break a tremendous storm of shot and shell was poured upon the enemy's trenches, the mortars and cannon in the forts firing salvoes, which must have been very destructive, as the exact range of the trenches had now been obtained. At half-past seven the order was given for the advance, and, after a terrific musketry fire for a few minutes from the black regiments and the white troops in our trenches, the former rushed forward upon the left flank of the enemy's entrenchments.

The Dervishes stood their ground bravely, but the charge of the black troops was irresistible. With wild shouts the latter rushed forward, suffering but slightly from the hasty fire that the enemy opened upon them as they advanced. The moment they reached the redoubt the battle was virtually won. The Dervishes, spear in hand, ran to meet them. A good many of the Soudanese were more or less slightly wounded by the spears, but their fire swept away the rebels before they could come to close quarters, and their bayonets finished the few who came up to a hand-to-hand fight. In half an hour from the order being given for the advance the battle was at an end, and the whole of the works, thrown up with so much labour by the enemy, were in our possession.

The Dervishes thus driven from their works fled to the bush, where large numbers of their friends were lurking. The cavalry and Mounted Infantry at once started in pursuit, dashing among the bushes, and cutting down those who tried to make a stand, while the guns of the forts and ships sent their shell far overhead into the bush beyond searching it in every direction, and sending the Dervishes flying at the top of their speed towards Handoub and Hasheen. A body of their mounted men made a gallant effort to cover their retreat, charging boldly at the 20th Hussars. The latter gathered as the enemy neared them, and charged them in splendid style, riding through and over them, killing many and driving the rest in headlong flight after their companions. This feat was not, however, unaccompanied by loss on our side, as four of the Hussars were killed.

The force of the enemy was larger than had been anticipated, and it is acknowledged that they fought with great bravery ; but it was impossible for them to withstand the combined effects of the heavy artillery fire, the volleys from the white troops in our trenches, and the deadly hail from the machine guns worked by the Naval Brigade. Nothing could have been more determined than was the charge of the black troops ; and, although our men regret that they did not take a more active part in the fight, they acknowledged freely that the Soudanese battalions did the work as well as they could have done it themselves.

As soon as the fighting was over our troops advanced to the captured position, and began to demolish the face of the works looking towards Suakin, and to construct a breastwork on the side facing the bush, in case the enemy should rally this evening and attempt after nightfall to regain possession of the entrenchments. The Transport Corps, under Bimbashi Hacket Pain, went out at once with their mules laden with entrenching tools and sandbags for the use of the troops engaged upon this work.

It is not thought probable that the enemy will venture to renew the attack, as not only their loss was very heavy in proportion to their numbers, but their rout was complete and thorough. There was no attempt at a stand after their flight had once commenced. Their exact loss is not yet known, as so many fell in the bush from the fire of the artillery and infantry and the swords of the cavalry. It is probably not far short of five hundred men.

Our own casualties are very small, and compare very favourably with our losses in previous battles with the natives. The 20th Hussars had four men killed—Privates Howes, Jordan, Newton, and Thomas —and Farrier-Sergeant Sturt slightly wounded. The Scottish Borders have but one man. Private Gagley, slightly wounded, as was also Quartermaster Sergeant Peteman, of the Egyptian Army Pay Department. The total loss of the Soudanese Battalion was two killed and about fifty wounded. Most of these are but slightly injured, and remained with their regiments until the troops returned to camp this afternoon. Of the killed, one man belonged to the 9th Battalion, the other to the 10th.

Lieutenant Brown, of the Royal Irish, was slightly wounded, as was Lieutant Davis, of the Marines.

General Grenfell has given expression to his high appreciation of the gallantry with which the black troops attacked the enemy's position, and has also expressed his satisfaction at the steady and accurate firing of the British troops, and the manner in which the Naval Brigade worked the machine guns.

The general opinion of those best qualified to judge is that the enemy's force amounted to about three thousand, of whom about half were in the entrenchments, the remainder in reserve in the bush behind. The dash and rapidity, however, with which the black troops rushed at the works, and turned the enemy out, gave the reserves no time to come up to take part in the defence.

OSMAN DIGMA ON MR. STANLEY'S FATE.

THE following telegram from Sir E. Baring to Lord Salisbury (received on December 15) respecting the reported capture of Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley was presented to Parliament on the 17th ult. :—

Following from Sirdar : Osman's letter :—"In the name of the Great God, etc. This is from Osman Digma to the Christian, who is Governor of Suakim. Let me inform you that some time ago Rundle sent me a letter asking me of the man who was a Governor in the Equator Province. On the arrival of the said letter I sent it at once to the Khalifa. The Khalifa has sent me the answer, and has informed me that the said Governor of the Equator has fallen into our hands, and is now one of the followers of the Mahdi. The details of his falls are as follows :—The Khalifa sent steamers to the Equator commanded by one of our chiefs named Omar Salih : they reached Lado, and on their arrival there they found that the troops of the said Governor, which were composed of military men and officers, had captured the Governor, with a traveller who was with him ; they put them in chains and delivered them into the hands of our chief. Now all the province is in our hands, and all the inhabitants have submitted to the Mahdi. We have taken all the arms and ammunition which were there, and also brought all the officers and the chief clerk to the Khalifa, who received them kindly, and now they are staying with him. They have also handed all the banners they had to him ; therefore, as Rundle wishes to know what has become of that Governor, you tell him of this message. I enclose a copy of a letter which our chief in the Equator sent to the Khalifa, and also copy of the letter which Tewfik had sent to said Governor. I also send you a dozen of the ammunition which was brought from the Equator. I praise God for the victory of the believers and the defeat of the infidels. Sealed, Osman.

OMAR SALIH'S COMMUNICATION.

Omar Salih's letter, dated 10th Safar, 1306, begins :—

In the name of the Great God, etc. This is from the least among God's servants to his master and chief Khalifa, etc. We proceeded with the steamers and army. Reached the town Lado, where Emin, Mudir of Equator, is staying. We reached this place 5th Safar, 1306. We must thank officers and men who made this conquest easy to us before our arrival. They caught Emin and a traveller staying with him, and put both in chains. The Officers and men refused to go to Egypt with the Turks. Tewfik sent Emin one of the travellers, whose name is Mr. Stanley. This Mr. Stanley brought with him a letter from Tewfik to Emin, dated 8th Jemal Aowal, 1304, No. 81, telling Emin to come with Stanley, and gave the rest of the force the option to go to Cairo or remain. The force refused the Turkish orders and gladly received us. I found a great deal of feathers and ivory. I am sending with this on board the Bordain the officers and chief clerk. I am also sending the letter which came to Emin from Tewfik with the banners we took from the Turks. I heard that there is another traveller who came to Emin, but I heard that he returned. I am looking out for him. If he comes back again I am sure to catch him. All the chiefs of the province, with the inhabitants, where delighted to receive us. I have taken all the arms and ammunition. Please return the officers and chief clerk when you have seen them and give the necessary instructions, because they will be of great use to me.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN GIRLS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday, December 18, Viscount Cross, in reply to Lord Fitzgerald, who asked a question in reference to the orders made by Mr. Quinn, magistrate of the Patna district in India, touching the custody of a Christan girl alleged to be under the age of fourteen years, said that he was willing to answer the question put to him as to obtaining more full and complete information, and that he deprecated any discussion on the subject at present, as that might be mischievous. His attention was called to the matter some time ago; and he telegraphed to the Viceroy for information and received from him the answer which he (Viscount Cross) desired should be, and was, read in the House of Commons, and which was as follows :—"Quinn, magistrate of Patna district, reports that girl alleged to be under fourteen years of age left reputed husband's house in October last. Applications made to magistrate of district under Section 551 Criminal Procedure Act X. of 1882 to restore girl to her mother. Orders issued under section to show cause why girl should not be restored. Inquiry made about it shows that girl's marriage has been proved, and Court's orders issued for the restoration of the girl to her husband and mother. Bengal High Court, on application pending inquiry has refused to interfere with district magistrate's proceeding. Affair apparently dispute between missionaries and natural guardians for possession of a native child, and the Government of Bengal has called for record of district magistrates proceedings." He (Viscount Cross), from the information received from the Viceroy, gathered that the case was still pending before the courts of law, and he would add that he had requested the Viceroy to telegraph the fullest report of the result of those proceedings. As soon as he received it from India he would be glad to communicate it to the House.

MILITARY ATTACHES.

In the House of Commons on December 19, Captain Selwyn asked the Secretary of State for War how many regimental officers were now serving in contravention of section 5, paragraph 76, of the Queen's Regulations for the Army ; whether the regulations in this paragraph applied to military attaches and to officers on the staff of the Viceroy of India ; and if not, why these officers were allowed to be absent from their regiments for more than five or six years ; how long had the military attaches at Paris and Berlin and the military secretary to the Viceroy of India been absent from their regiments ; and whether after such absence these officers were to be allowed to return and in a short time command their regiments.

Mr. E. Stanhope : There are now seven officers serving on the personal staff of general officers who have exceeded the period of staff service laid down in the Queen's Regulations ; but in every case their retention of office has been advisedly sanctioned. The rule does not apply to military attaches who hold their appointments for a period of five years, subject to renewal if considered desirable for the good of the service. The staff of the Viceroy of India and of colonial Governors are appointed for six years. The military attache at Paris has been absent from his regiment since Jan. 1, 1887. During that time he has held several appointments with advantage to the State, and has taken a distinguished part in two campaigns. The military attache at Berlin has been continuously absent from his regiment since January 1879. He also has served with distinction during that period in two campaigns. His second period of service shortly expires, and he is to rejoin his battalion as second in command. The military secretary to the Viceroy of India has held positions on the personal staff of successive Viceroys at their particular request since December 1875. While serving on the staff he has taken part in three campaigns, in one of which he earned the Victoria Cross.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on the evening of Friday, December 21, in answer to Mr. John Kelly, said the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Civil Service establishments were receiving consideration, but he need scarcely say that great caution was necessary in devising regulations for a large body like the Civil Service discharging duties of such varied character. They had directed that, pending final orders on the subject, a civil servant was not to accept the directorship of a public company. In like manner they had directed that no fresh grants of duty pay were to be made. They were making arrangements under which all persons under the age of sixty applying to retire from the public service would be subject to the examination of a Government medical officer, and they intended at the beginning of next session to introduce a Bill to amend the Superannuation Act in the direction of the recommendations of the Royal Commission,

INVESTMENTS IN INDIAN RAILWAY.

Monday, Dec. 17.—Mr. Warmington asked the Attorney-General whether his attention had been called to the rule of the Supreme Court, November, 1888, providing for the investment of cash under the control of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division ; and whether such order, so far as it related to investment in Indian guaranteed railway shares, was within the powers conferred by the statute 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 38, or whether it was *ultra vires*.

The Attorney-General : The point put to me by the hon. and learned member is one which can only be determined by judicial decision, and on which he is more competent than I am to form an opinion. The question is whether Indian guaranteed railway shares are stocks, funds, or securities" within the meaning of the act of 1860. I am not prepared to say that the order of November, 1888, is *ultra vires*. But if the hon. and learned member desires further information upon the point, I would refer him to my hon. and learned friend the member for North Norfolk, who has, I believe, made this subject his special study.

EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association a conference of gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East, and especially in the promotion of life assurance, was held at Exeter Hall on Dec. 18, Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., presiding. The subject for consideration was "The Value of European and Native Life in India, and the Relative Prime Cost of Life Assurance in that Dependency," introduced by Mr. P. Tait, the well-known insurance statistician.

There is a very general impression that a vast improvement has taken place within the last few years in the value of European life in India, and there are those who stoutly contend that Englishmen run as little risk in India as they do in England. On the other hand, it is said that the unparalleled overwork now imposed on European life in India, the comparative general impoverishment of men on fixed incomes by reason of the rise in prices, the heavy burden on many arising out of adverse exchanges, and the general deterioration in the staminal elements of the dietary of Europeans outside the presidency towns, all adversely affect the health and longevity of Europeans in India. The result of Mr. Tait's elaborate and complete investigation of all the available facts presented to the meeting is—that the value of life among Europeans in India has improved, is improving, and that this amelioration is likely to continue ; that at present we are without the means of exactly measuring the extent of this amelioration ; that hence it is quite premature reducing the rates for India to the European standard. At the close of the conference votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Tait and the chairman.

ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE IN THE LAST CENTURY.

MR. F. H. SKRINE writes in the *National Magazine* an interesting account of the life our predecessors lived a hundred years ago :—

In the pages of Orme and a host of minor chroniclers the course of public events may be laboriously followed. Every crisis of Indian affairs produced its crop of pamphlets which handled the situation with vigour and acrimony. Native laws and archeology were studied in a desultory fashion by a coterie which clustered round Sir William Jones. But poetry and fiction were untrodden fields, and the periodical press in its veriest infancy. Anglo-Indians of the day were, in fact, too deeply engrossed in the congenial task of shaking the pagoda-tree, still bending beneath its golden fruit, to find leisure for that which they were wont to style "belles lettres." "The libraries," writes the future Lord Teignmouth in 1771, "brought out by the captains and mates of Indiamen into the country for sale, though very voluminous, consist mostly of novels, and such books as are termed by the London shopkeepers 'light summer reading, and such as are sent at stated seasons in large cargoes to 'Bath, Tunbridge Wells' and such places." Their surplus energy, diverted from legitimate outlets, found vent in base intrigue, and foul invective. Mr. Barwell, the typical nabob of English comedy, is declared by a colleague in council, to possess "all the bad qualities, common to the climate and country of which he is in every sense a native. . . . . . . He is rapacious without industry, ambitious without an exertion of his faculties or steady applicaton to affairis." Sir Eyre Coote, whose services to his country found record in Westminster Abbey, was, if we may believe Sir P. Francis, "an abandoned scoundrel of . . . . a character, to which your English ideas of dirt and meanness do not reach. Even here it excites execration and contempt." Such flowers of rhetoric could only flowrish in a soil teeming with morbid influences ; and the keynote to the intellectual barrenness of this strange epoch, is to be found in the effects of climate, aggravated by social usages, incompatible with bodily and mental vigour.

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The Lower Provinces of Bengal, albeit the cradle of a world-shadowing empire, are, for nine months of the year, cursed with the temperature of a superheated green-house, yet when John Shore landed in 1767, he found the future City of Palaces, an ill-built congeries of houses, few of which were furnished with venetian blinds, or glass windows. Solid shutters and rattan canework, like that which now adorns the seats of our chairs, was all that intervened between the scorching sun, and the effluvia from countless festering rivers. "It is impossible," writes Sir W. W. Hunter, in a very interesting disquistion on "India graves" contributed to the Calcutta *Englishman*, "to restrain some retrospective pity for the inmates of these squalid tenements, for their hard, hot lives, mitigated by none of the alleviations which have become necessary to us, with few if any verandahs or lofty ceilings, without punkahs, without ice, without the possibility of change to the hills, or any respite to their exile by visits home. At the trial of Nuncoomar in 1775, the judges of the High Court retired 3 or 4 times a day to shift their linen, and Calcutta was for long taken to be a corruption of Golgotha, a place of skulls. The mental stagnation of a community given to arrack, punch, and heavy dinner in the heat of the tropical day, destitute of the external interest, which the telegraph and the press now bring to us every morning. and dependant, for their news from England, on 3 or 4 shipments a year, produced a *taedium vitae* even harder to bear." It affected the brass-browed Francis himself, who declaims against "the waste of spirits in this cursed country, a disease unconquerable, a misery unutterable." The intense vitality of our race sufficed to render such lives as these, fruitful in works which are a rich inheritance to us, their successors. But it were vain to look for the philosophic spirit, or the play of fancy, in conditions so deadly to the intellectual faculties. Hence, the materials for a faithful picture of Anglo-Indian life in the 18th century are lamentably defective, and the student must console himself for the absence of such aids to research as Mr. Leky found ready to his hand in sweet profusion, by a devotion to works, intended by their authors for very different purposes than those of *memoires pour servir*.

THE EAST INDIA VADE MECUM.

Amongst these waifs of literature is a very rare guide book, entitled the "East India Vade Mecum", published in 1810 by a Captain Thomas Williamson, who had already given to the world a portentous tome on the "Wild Sports of the East." The gallant writer retired from the service at least a decade earlier, so that the society to which he introduces young gentlemen destined to an Indian career, is that of the eighteenth century, unruffled as yet by the modern spirit. His knowledge of Anglo-Indian life in its material aspects is regularly minute, albeit expressed with intolerable prolixity and want of method. Thanks to this guide, philosopher and friend, and to the side-lights thrown upon the manners of the epoch by selections from the *Calcutta Gazettes* published under the auspices of Government, we are able to follow the new-comer in Bengal circ. 1792, through the varied experiences which awaited him. The Civil Service in those early days was closely preserved for the relations and connections of directors, and a youth who had been fortunate enough to secure a writership, for which we learn incidentally that £3,000 was commonly paid by way of *douceur*, found himself on arrival, among old family friends, who vied with each other in offering him the splendid hospitality for which these primitive times were famous. Nor had the aspirant to military fame, any reason for anxiety as to his immediate future. He had but to present himself at the office of the Town Major at Fort William, to receive an order of admission into the Cadet corps at Baraset, 12 or 14 miles from the capital. But the young "interlopers," as all Europeans beyond the sacred pale of the services were styled, frequently began life under far less favourable circumstances. On leaving the shelter of the "Indiaman" which had been his home, for half the preceding year, he was generally accosted by one of those hangers-on known as "Ramzani" (born during the Mahomedan Lent), who attracted notice by repeated salaams and the tender of an umbrella. But woe betide the confiding youth who accepted the services of these domestic plagues ! He was inducted to some low punch-house where he was mulcted in a guinea and a half a day for the use of the worst inn's worst room with board to match. Nor was this all : for these taverns were the resort of the offscourings of the Port : and the unhappy stranger was tolerably sure to be dragged into a drunken brawl ending in an appearance at the Police court and social ruin.

EUROPE SHOPS.

If well advised, he wended his way to the nearest European shop, the proprietor of which was ready, for a consideration, to post him up on Calcutta ways. These establishments played an important part in the social life of the period. They consisted of suites of spacious rooms with warehouses, or godowns attached displaying an infinite variety of wines, liquors, grocery, glass, tin, copper, crockery, firearms, stationery, clothing, iron-mongery, and books even all to be had at prices ranging from 30 to 300 per cent. in the "salt water invoices." For all had been imported by the officers of Indiamen, a share of whose emoluments was derived from cargo-space allotted to them in proportion to their rank. Sales were, in the first instance, effected in the auction-room which was a happy hunting ground to Calcutta ladies in search of new sensations, and shopkeepers ever ready to take advantage of gluts in the market. A novice's next care would be to procure house accommodation—a matter of no small difficulty. For hotels, in the modern sense of the word, were unknown ; boarding houses still in the womb of futurity ; and furnished lodgings not to be had at any price. A house must be hired and rents were then, as now, exorbitantly high. Sir John Shore, when Member of Warran Hastings's Supreme Council, paid £100 per mensem, for the suburban residence of a native magnate, and as much was gladly given for less spacious quarters more centrally situated. Recourse must again be had to the friendly tradesman, a deposit made to cover the first month's rent, and in a few hours a modest tenement was generally available.

TOWN HOUSES.

The ordinary town-house was brick-built : and so well did those old masons know their work that the demolition of eighteenth century structures requires the interventton of gunpowder. The old Fort of Calcutta, built in 1730, bade defiance to the 32lb. shot of brave Admiral Watson rained against its western face during the siege of 1757.

A quarter of a century later the stalwart arms of a European regiment aided by crowbars and tackle were powerless to loosen the iron bars of the windows pierced in the Company's cloth ware-houses gutted by a conflagration. The roof was flat, and supported by gigantic beams of teak from Burma, costing three shillings per foot, or salwood brought down by river from the vast forests that fringed the Himalayas.

The general plan comprised a central hall, flanked by smaller rooms, and though built in two stories, the apartments in the upper floor were alone inhabited. Palanquins, gigs, and household stores filled the spacious basement, rendered damp and unhealthy by the miasma from the morasses which surrounded the capital. A broad verandah was a common adjunct on the southern side, and afforded a means of moderate exercise during the rainy season. This verandah, and the dwelling rooms were lofty enough, but the halls were carried up many feet above the tops of the squat doors and windows, forming a trap to confine the heated air. The floors, always of cement, were covered with beautifully fine rushmatting, or in the case of the wealthier classes, with splendid silk carpets from Persia and the Upper Provinces. Towards the close of the century, venetian blinds painted green became universal and glass windows opening French-fashion came into pretty general use. The prices of glass imported from England varied, of course, with the size : panes of eight inches by eleven, costing two shillings each, and those of twenty inches by thirty, six shillings. The doors externally were panelled and provided with handsome brass mountings and morticed locks, but their place was taken in the interior of the building by thick cotton curtains termed *purdah*. The main edifice was surmounted by others of a lower elevation, which served as kitchens, stables, storehouses, servants' quarters and zenanas.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

The cost of erecting a tenement suitable for a European family in Calcutta 100 years ago was not less than £2,000, and a new-comer would certainly not secure a local habitation of any sort for less than £13 per mensem. This rent would give him bare walls without fittings of any sort, but cargoes of furniture, packed in numbered pieces were continually arriving, and very tolerable imitations were turned out by European and native joiners, established in the town. The stranger had but to visit the auction warehouses, and those attached to the principal shops to render 3 or 4 rooms habitable at a total cost about £70. Plate and bedding had been provided in his outfit, but a year's supply of wines, spirits, and groceries would stand him in at least £600. His next step was the engagement of a staff of domestics, and here would begin an acquaintance with the iron-bound caste system, which still compels a needless division of labour, and an undue multiplication of offices. The *khitmutgar*, or table servant, stood first in order of importance. His duty was to lay the breakfast table, dispensing tea from a sideboard, and wait during meals. When his master dined out, he was preceded by his *khitmutgar*, who stood behind his chair, changed his plate, and fanned him with a miniature punkah. *Khitmutgars* were paid at the rate of 10s. to £1 monthly, inclusive. The average, 16s. per mensem, nearly approaches the modern standard. Next in rank came the *abdar*, whose functions consisted in cooling liquors for his master's use, by agitating them, enclosed in a flask, in a large pewter cylinder containing a strong solution of salt-petre. Like the *khitmutgar*, he attended his master when he dined out ; and a strange scene was presented in the court-yard during a large party, by several dozen *abdars* labouring at their craft with a noise resembling that of a saw-mill. Their pay averaged 18s. per mensem, plus the profits arising from the sale of the spent-solution, which was again boiled down by native chemists. Ice first imported about 30 years ago from Boston, and now made in immense quantities by steam machinery, has robbed the *abdar* of his occupation. His art—for art it was—is extinct and only in every old houses are his clumsy paraphernalia still shown as a curiosity. The *masalchi*, took his name from *masal*, the native torch. His functions were dual. He acted as scullion and aid to the *khitmutgar* when in-doors, and ran before his master's palanquin or carriage after nightfall, brandishing a large flambeau, as a branch light, carrying 4 or 5 smaller ones. His pay was 10 shillings a month, but he was expected to find his own oil. The *masalchi* of the present day receives the same guerdon, but the duties indicated by his name are wholly obsolete. The *hookah-burdar's* ministrations were of the very first importance in the economy of the 18th century household. In our day we can hardly realize the slavery to which the cumbrous *hookah* reduced its votaries. It was habitually smoked for half an hour at least after every meal, and the removal of the cloth was impatiently awaited by all Europeans as the signal for the greedy inhalation of fumes, arising from an electuary of tobacco from the Maharatta country, worked up with bananas, spice, and crude sugar. There were those who smoked literally day and night, retaining two *hooka-burdars* who attended them by turns. It is curious to note that cheroots were then relegated to the lowest class of Europeans, and that the effluvia from one was enough to put to flight a company addicted to the lordly *hookah*.

SERVANTS' WAGES.

The salary of the *hookah-burdar* ranged from £1 to £1-10-0 per mensem : but the richer Europeans paid far more highly for ministrations which have become wholly obsolete within the memory of the present generation. The *bawarchi*, or cook, though often according to his lights a real artist, received wages at the rate of 16 shillings a month. His methods were much the same as those of the present year of grace, when the kitchen with its nameless horrors is an unknown region for the mistress of the home. But cooks now demand at least twice as much as sufficed for their predecessors a century back. The domestic water-supply was provided by a *bhisti*, or water carrier, in bags of tanned goatskin such as in Spain supply the place of wine-casks. During the winter months the *bhisti's* office was almost a sinecure : but in the hot weather he was incessantly employed in wetting *tattis*, panels stuffed with dry grass fitted into apertures on the windward side of the home for the purpose of cooling the air. The year 1793, memorable as the culminating epoch of Lord Cronwallis reforms, was marked by a constant succession of fiery baasts, which made life, in despite of these primitive refrigerators, almost unbearable. They are now never seen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal ; and the *bhisti's* wages are but 12 shillings a month as compared with 8 shillings a century ago.

MUSALMAN *vs.* HINDU.

Every domestic hitherto mentioned was a Mahomedan and the list of Hindoos was headed by the *bearers*. They were never less than seven in number, one of whom acted as supervisor or *sardar* with charge of his master's wardrobe ; another was detailed to cook for his comrades, and the rest carried the pianquin then in universal use and the family umbrella. Their outdoor duties were varied by the charge of the house and furniture when at home, and during the hot weather each took his turn with the hand-punkah, an enormous fan made of a single leaf of the punkah palm *chamærops humilis* punkah swinging from the roof, such as are now seen everywhere, did not make their appearance till quite the close of the century. They are said to have been the invention of a Governor of Serampur, then a Dutch Settlement. *Bearers* were either natives of the province of Orissa, or Kahars, a low caste domiciled in Behar. The former were the more cleanly and punctual : but they were bigoted to an extraordinary degree, and slavishly subservient to a trades' union which fostered by our exotic legal system, made them foremost amongst the domestic plagues which embarrassed our forefathers. The monthly cost of a set of seven was £2-18-0 : the *sardar* receiving 10 shillings, and the others 8 shillings each. At the present day the *sardar* has developed into the head valet, who draws £1-0-0 per mensem, his *mate*, or assistant, receiving at least 14 shillings. Both are wholly divorced from the palanquin, which has been superseded by the Brougham, Victoria, and Dog-cart : but their name survives, like that of the *masalchi*, to indicate the genesis of their office. A *dhobi*, washerman, was retained for every household and paid at the rate of £1-0-0 a month. In the rare cases in which a house possessed a legitimate mistress, the *dhobi's* pay was doubled ; for ladies in those days wore little save white cottons and muslins. His earnings were too often surreptiously increased by the hire of his master's superfine shirts to low Europeans and Portuguese. This practice is not yet extinct ; but a *dhobi's* pay is now on a slightly lower scale, probably because light clothing is no longer exculsively worn. Lowest in the category came the humble *mehter*, a domestic scavenger, who deemed himself a Hindoo, though held in abhorrence by followers of that creed. His services were recompensed by monthly wages of six to eight shillings—a rate about twenty-five per cent below that current of the present day, when, thanks to wholesale conversions to Mahomedanism, the supply of this degraded but indispensable menial falls far short of the demand.

THAT venerable old "Spanish swindle" has cropped up again. Senor Antonia Galvez, who is languishing in a Spanish dungeon (of course, for purely political offences), has handsomely offered to share four millions of pesetas with Mr. Henry Pearce, of Tavistock, if that gentleman will kindly advance the insignificant sum of £240 to release his personal belongings, which have been seized by a tyrannical Government for law costs. The dodge, most noble Hidalgo, is too old. It has been tried a good many times in England of late years, and has frequently been exposed. But Senor Galvez must surely catch a flat sometimes, or the game would not be worth going on with.

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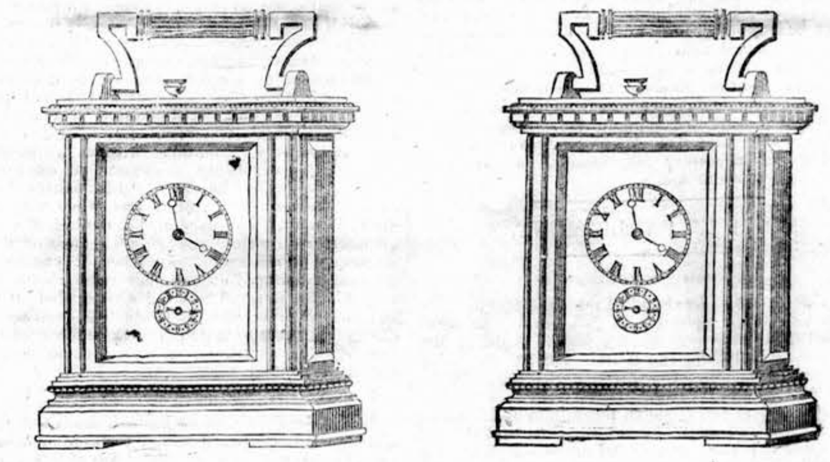
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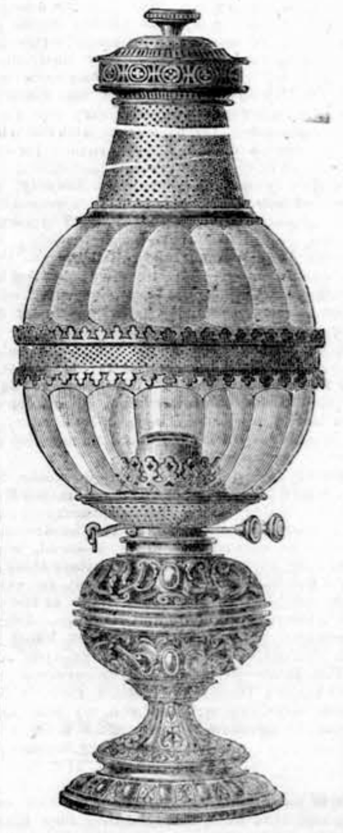
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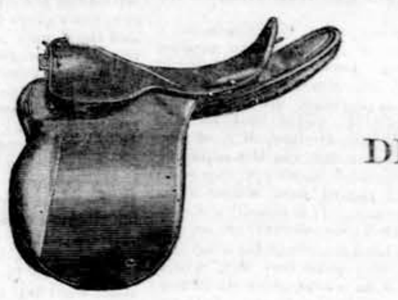
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